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VOL. XXIII NO. 39 BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Lansbury Threatens Cabinet Disclosures

GOVT. POLICY UNDER FIRE

Misleading Parliament Over Unemployment Relief Problem

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. MacDonald announced that Tuesday and Wednesday next week will be devoted to the Committee Stage of the India Bill.

Mr. Lansbury launched an attack against the Government in the House of Commons in the afternoon when he moved a vote of censure alleging that by lack of any policy for providing employment for the increasing numbers of the unemployed and by misleading Parliament over the financial effect of the unemployment assistance regulations on the maintenance of unemployed, Government forfeited the confidence of the country. Mr. Lansbury said they were charging the Government with incompetence and added the very thing that had happened had been foretold by the Labourites. He criticised the "atrocious household means test".

THREAT OF DISCLOSURES

The incident then arose following Mr. Lansbury's angry statement that if Mr. MacDonald repeated certain statements which had been circulated about him he would upblish certain confidential Cabinet minutes.

Mr. Thomas intervened and declared it useless for Mr. Lansbury to try and make distinction between the household means test and the original means test which was agreed to by the late Labour Government.

Mr. Lansbury declared that the question of maintenance of unemployment would never be properly solved until the unemployed are given enough to maintain themselves with their wives and families on best standards of wages going.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald replying declared that Mr. Lansbury's sentiments were common to all parties. He always held that society must progress by evolution, not by the imposition of alien revolutionary methods. Labourites instead are making party-capital out of the unemployed would have done better to co-operate with the Government in devising practical schemes to end unemployment. He attacked the statements which have been circulated foreshadowing the General Election causing uncertainty and suggested that they made more for financial than political purposes.

Referring to the improved trade return figures for iron and steel expansion, he said Government had stimulated and helped the industry, giving the industry, finance and confidence which enabled it to expand.

Labour interruptions one time, prevented Mr. Macdonald from continuing his speech and compelled the Speaker to intervene and restore order.

SARDAR PATEL ARRIVING TO-DAY

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be arriving to-day (Friday) at the Bombay Central by the Gujarat Mail at 6-45 a.m. He will open the Swadeshi Bazar Grama Udyoga Khata on Saturday at 5 p.m.

STOP PRESS

U. S. & GOLD CLAUSE

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The Supreme Court met but gave no indication when the Gold Clause abrogation judgment will be delivered.

Parleys On Eve Of J. P. C. Battle

M.L.Cs FORGE PLANS FOR JOINT ACTION

Strategy To Kill Official Motion Foiled By One Dissentient

One dissentient voice has spoilt, what might have been one of the master strokes in popular strategy in the J. P. C. Battle.

The Bombay Council, which has no opposition worth the name except for a series of loose-joints, usually following the "hukum" of the Government, was once in its life, stirred by the popular fury against the J. P. C. Report.

About fifty prominent members met together and decided to kill the Government motion virtually by a policy of non-cooperation in toto, thus creating an awkward situation for the Government.

The solitary voice of one member, who is reported to have carried a special mandate from his constituency upset the 'apple cart' with the result that the Council will have to go through the usual 'tamasha'.

(From Our Lobby Correspondent.)

The Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Council commenced its deliberations on Thursday afternoon wth Sir A. M. K. Dahalvi in the chair.

Most of the elected members were present, and no less than 10 new members were sworn in, before the President actually started the work of the day.

All the galleries were crowded with visitors and the elite of the city. Lady Brabourne was sitting in the Governor's Box, while Lord Brabourne, who arrived in State delivered his speech.

This session of the Council has evoked more interest, both among the members and the public, because of the impending J. P. C. Report inquest.

Most of the Provincial Councils in the country which have discussed the Report have passed by overwhelming majorities amendments condemning the Report. The reason for special interest in the discussion of the Report by the Bombay Council is due mainly to the fact, that it is taken for granted that the Provincial Council of the "Premier Province of this Country" would merely pass the original proposition moved by the Home Member. This is due to the peculiar constitution of the present council, which consists of members, the majority of whom say "yes" to any Government proposal, unless it affects their own special interests.

No less than ten amendments have been given notice of to the official motion that will be moved by the Home Member which says that "this council do proceed to discuss the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform."

PLETHORA OF AMENDMENTS.

Of the ten amendments four of them, proposed by Messrs, Bakhle, Tairsee, Kale and Soman respectively are practically on the same lines. All four of them urge that Government must not proceed with any legislation on the basis of the J. P. C. Report.

Persons who have given notice of amendments are aware that the J. P. C. Report is a bill now, and has passed the second reading in the House of Commons, as the Governor of Bombay reminded them in his speech as if to tell them that no changes could be made in the Bill, however much the Report might be condemned. But yet the members feel that they should express their opinion on the J. P. C. Report.

Mr. Bakhle, the Labour representative feels that the proposed constitution is not only retrograde and reactionary, but also illusory, while Mr. Tairsee says that the Constitution is conceived in a spirit of Imperialist Domination and exploitation.

Mr. Soman says in his amendment that the constitution has been framed against the rights of Indians to self-determination and in a spirit of mistrust and hence is wholly unacceptable.

Rao Bahadur Kale who considers the Scheme to be unacceptable and not likely to create an atmosphere of peace and contentment for its working, asks for substantial modifications.

Since the above four amendments are concise amendments, all of them meaning the same for all practical purposes, it is possible that the President might accept one of the four amendments to be moved.

The amendments also condemn the present scheme and propose modifications to make it acceptable to the country came from Messrs. L. R. Gokhale, P. D. Kulkarni and M. H. Gazdar.

The amendment of Rao Bahadur Bole accepts the proposed Constitution as a whole, but expresses regret that there has been no improvement on the White Paper proposals.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala's amendment urges the incorporation in the India Bill, the modifications proposed by the Joint Memorandum of the British Indian Delegates, especially with regard to Commercial safeguards, defence and election to the Federal Assembly.

MUSLIM BLOC.

The most important amendment, from the point of view of the Bombay Council is the one proposed by Mr. Mahomed Cassum Mitha. His amendment is in toto the same as the one proposed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, in the Assembly. The amendment accepts the Communal Award and condemns the rest of the J. P. C. Report, including Provincial Autonomy and Federation.

While it is the general opinion that the present Council composed as it is, would accept any proposition of the Government, it is reliably understood that Muslims, specially the Sindh bloc will vote for Mr. Mitha's amendment.

SEARCH FOR COMMON FORMULA.

With a view to arrive at some agreement among themselves and to propose one consolidated agreed amendment, about fifty members of the Council met on Thursday evening in the Council

(Continued on page 7.)

ANGLO-IRISH SETTLEMENT

Sanctity Of Agreement And Commonwealth Membership, Fundamental

BRITAIN ANXIOUS FOR RECONCILIATION

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Olive branch was again held out to the Irish Free State to-day when the Dominions Secretary speaking at the Constitutional Club, London, said, however might have been responsible for the blunders and mistakes of the past, he believed, he expressed on behalf of the overwhelming mass of the British people, sincere and genuine anxiety for reconciliation and real peace. "But, the sanctity of the agreements and the membership of the British Commonwealth must always be fundamental to any settlement of the Irish difficulty," he emphasised.—Reuter's Special.

LOVE'S SWEET REVENGE!

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

Shakespeare's play "Romeo and Juliet" was actually enacted today in Nagpur when Chamanlal Dhavan and Perrin Bharucha, both Inter-Arts students in Morris College, committed suicide by drowning themselves hugging each other in the Telinkhedi Tank. Their bodies were recovered after a prolonged search in the noon to-day.

It is said that Dhavan and Bharucha were missing for 48 hours. Their idea was to perpetuate their love by ending their lives simultaneously as union seemed to them impossible.

"Let us be buried in the same grave," was their last request.—United Press.

INSTRUMENTS OF INSTRUCTIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The draft Instruments of Instructions to the Governor-General and the Governors will be published in London to-morrow and be published in India as soon as possible thereafter.—A. P.

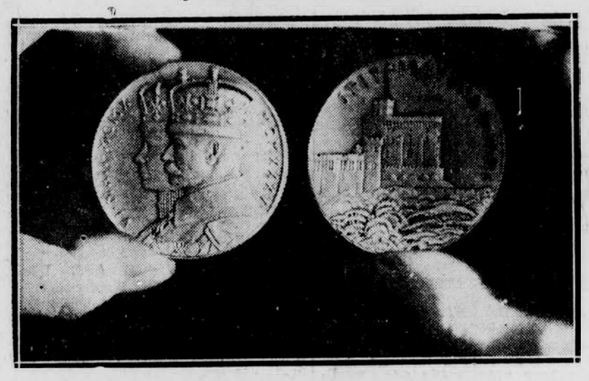
WEDGWOOD'S AMENDMENTS

Col. Wedgwood has tabled a number of amendments to the India Bill including one to confine Federation to British India alone and another to make the acceptance of the whole Bill dependent upon the favourable vote of the Legislative Assembly.

Col. Wedgwood also proposes that only Indian States possessing representative institutions should enter Federation and will seek to get the definition of minorities extended to include political minorities.

Another amendment suggests Sind, Orissa, and Northwest Frontier Province should not be made Governor's Provinces and proposals be made to protect the rights of Hindus in Sind and the Northwest Frontier Province from discriminatory legislation. Col Wedgwood makes proposals to alter the representation in Bengal and Punjab where he declares, Hindus have been given much less than their fair share.—Reuter.

JUBILEE MEDAL



First specimens of the special Medals, which are to be issued for sale to the public in connection with Their Majesties' Jubilee celebrations in May next are now being struck at the Royal Mint. They are of fine silver. The obverse side of the medal shows the crowned effigies of the King and Queen with the inscription "1910-1935" in Roman letters. The reverse side of the medal shows a view of the Windsor Castle. The design was executed by Mr. Percy Metcalfe, the metallic artist.

Rajen Babu On Unity Mission

NEGOTIATES WITH JINNAH AND HINDU LEADERS FOR A SETTLEMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Jinnah-Rajen unity talks continued this morning without any settlement, which now seems to be not without hopes.

In order to pursue the negotiations without interruption, Mr. Jinnah did not attend the Assembly to-day.

Bhai Parmanand was invited by Babu Rajendra Prasad yesterday to give him some indications, as to what the Hindu Sabha thought regarding the proposal of the joint electorate with reservation of seats on numerical basis in Bengal and the Punjab and weightage for Muslims in the minority provinces.

It is stated that Bhai Parmanand declined the invitation, presumably on the assumption that the basis of negotiations was unsatisfactory.

Sardar Mangal Singh, however, on behalf of Bhai Parmanand saw Rajendra Babu, which proved indecisive, as it was felt that Pandit Malaviya's arrival shold be awaited before expressing any opinion.

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT

It is believed that both Rajendra Babu and Mr. Jinnah are negotiating in personal capacities, and if they come to any settlement, they will get their agreement ratified by the Congress Cabinet or the A. I. C. C., and the Muslim League respectively.

It is understood that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Muslim League has been already convened for Sunday, when Mr. Jinnah will place before the Council the terms of the provisional agreement which may have been arrived at, in the course of the next two days.

Muslim circles anticipate that Mr. Jinnah will have substantial backing in the Council's meeting —United Press.

RAJEN BABU-JINNAH TALKS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

With reference to the unity talks of Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah to bring about a solution on the communal tangle the following wire has been sent to the Congress President at Delhi this evening by H. N. Dutt, President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Ramananda Chatterjee and Mr. J. N. Basu, ex-Round Tabler and leader of the Liberal Party in Bengal.

"Concerned at the newspaper reports regarding the negotiations with Mr. Jinnah. Before concluding negotiations, please consult Bengai Hindu leaders and communicate definite proposals."—United Press.

DOMINION STATUS

Boon To India If Affairs Are Released From Parliament Control

HOW TO MEET INDIAN PROBLEM

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

"Dominion Status would indeed be a boon to India if it released her affairs from the control of the British Parliament" said Sir Bampfylde Fuller, former Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, interviewed by "Statesman."

He added it is of course inconsistent with democratic principles that the fate of the Indian people should be determined by an alien electorate and by politicians who, however well meaning, have no close acquaintance with Indian conditions and Indian character and such a position cannot be but irritating to Indian sentiment especially as the electorate consists so largely of uninstructed men and women.

DEPLORABLE FACT.

It is a significant fact that the deplorable change that has occurred between Indians and Europeans commenced with the interfering zeal of the Parliament of 1905. In the very peculiar circumstances of India the supreme authority should, in Sir Bampfylde's opinion be vested in the King-Emperor with the Viceroy and Governors as his representatives. This he says will be certainly consistent with the self-respect and self-interest of the Indian Princes who may not be unreasonably afraid of associating themselves with the nasty idealism of Indian politicians. It would probably be accepted by the politicians as the least objectionable form of control.

KING'S COUNCIL.

The King-Emperor will be assisted by a Council of three Indians and three Englishmen, two in each case being elected by representative Indians and the third elected by His Majesty. In this case the functions of the Central All-India Assembly will be partly advisory but to the Provinces would be conceded the fullest measure of representative Government consistent with a reasonable standard of Executive efficiency."

"KESARI" TO PAY Rs. 1000

Compensation Awarded To Dr. Khare In Nagpur Defamation Case

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 14.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Luxminarayan, Magistrate First Class, Nagpur in the Defamation case filed by Dr. Khare President of the Provincial Congress Committee and M. L. A. against Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Editor, "Kesari," Poona in respect of an article appearing in the issue of "Kesari" dated November 10 1933 The Magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 500 and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for six months. Half of the fine which was paid by the accused immediately will be paid to the complainant Dr. Khare as compensation.

The prosecution case was that in the issue referred to above the "Kesari" published a C. P. News-Letter alleging that Dr. Khare had requested Mr. Grigson, then Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur to Grant permission to Government servants to participate in the functions and make contributions to Gandhiji's Harijan Fund. The news letter further alleged that this alliance between the staunch followers of Gandhiji at a time when Government were crushing the individual Civil Disobedience movement was astounding.

DEMAND FOR APOLOGY.

When served with notice by the complainant, the "Kesari" published a correction to the effect that Mr. A. V. Khare, Advocate and not Dr. Khare was intended to be mentioned. Dr. Khare asked the paper to publish an unqualified apology which the paper refused to offer. After the trial lasting over one year the Magistrate came to the conclusion that the accused had failed to substantiate the plea of not guilty that the article in question was intended to harm the reputation of the complainant and that by proceeding on absolutely imaginary and false promises, the accused had cast a most unmerited slur and ridicule upon the conduct and character of the complainant with the obvious intention of lowering him in the public estimation. He therefore sentenced him as stated above.

The Magistrate also held that the plea that Advocate Khare and not the complainant was intended to be mentioned was an afterthought.

Mr. A. V. Wazalwar and C. B. Parakh advocates appeared for complainant while Messrs. T. J. Kedar and R. N. Padhye advocates defended the accused.

DARBHANGA MUNICIPALITY SUPERSEDED

PATNA, Feb. 14.

The Local Government have partially superseded the Darbhanga Municipality for a period of 14 months from February 15 owing to the persistent default made by the Commissioners in their duty of collecting taxes and the marked deterioration in the general Standard of the administration and the grave financial position resulting therefrom.

The Government have appointed Rai Sahib Jaydeva Misra, Dy. Magistrate, to exercise and perform the duties of collection of taxes.—A. P.

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

3. LOST AND FOUND.

Lost on Warden Road White Dane Hound Dog. Black Spot on forehead Ear-cropped. Finder please Apply Box No. 3679, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted (Up Country) Influential Gentlemen with abilities to manage office and organise sale of profitable Company's shares. Salary-Commission. Security essential. Communicate:—"Secretary", S/Dept. Post Box 859, Bombay. (3681)

Wanted:— Responsible Secretary knowing Typewriting-Correspondence. Post Permanent. Cash Security Rs. 500 or Investment as Partner for Lucrative Business-Concern "Five years Standing". Apply immediately Box No. 3684. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced and qualified Chief Accountant with practical knowledge of Foreign Exchange business. Only persons with highest qualifications and at least three years' service in a recognised Bank need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Recommendation a distinct disqualification. No interviews. Apply to: The Indo-Carnatic Bank Limited. Post Box No. 1218, Madras. (9648)

Wanted a Head Clerk with best qualifications in Shorthand and Typewriting and practical experience in a Bank. Persons who have served in a reputed Bank only need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Recommendation a distinct disqualification. No interviews. Apply to: The Indo-Carnatic Bank Limited, Post Box No. 1218, Madras. (9647).

Wanted A Strong Stenographer for employment in the Central Provinces with high speed, strong in English and well up in bookkeeping and accounts, salary Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50, apply with testimonials to Box No. 3667, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted some Depot Managers to push sale of our various quantities of Tea for the unrepresented area with a salary of Rs. 150 per month including T.A. Apply sharp stating personality and Bank reference to Messrs. Britannia Trading Co., Ltd., 40, Canning St. (Calcutta. (3638).

Wanted a Gujerati knowing Assis-tant for Sales and Agency Department, with sound knowledge of business, office routine and correspondence: pay according to qualifications: those with experience need only apply: Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort. (3671).

Wanted urgently:—Influential motor-mechanic, salary 150 and Gujarati or Deccani Stenographer. Apply personally Parker Coy, (Staff Suppliers), 22, Apollo Street. (3669).

Wanted—Able graduates for a Bombay trade office. Pay Rs. 100. Manager, Comrade Office, Belgaum. (3668).

16. APARTMENTS TO LET.

Just four apartments are avail-able in Dias Building and Petorlina Villa, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station, ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 34 including electric lights. Apply at premises or A. R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (9615).

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted—Secondhand or new Oil-expellers, Filters, Seedcrushers, Steamengines and Boilers. Shanker Moulding Works, Bareilly. (3631).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

1933 Austin 7 H.P. Tourer perfect condition Rs. 1,400 or near offer. Box No. 3678, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Technological Institute Civil En-gineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretical sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free. Apply. (3573).

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavatam, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale: Self-contained portable wash-basin cabinets, powerful binocular, old coins. Apply Doctor Mario, Empire Building Boribundar. (3685)

A lot of pneumatic plain and heavy duty Motor Tyres of best American make is for sale, size 500 x 20 apply Box No. 3677 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of Kerosene Oil of good quality of about 900 tins, each tin containing four Imperial gallons, F.O.R., Bijapur for the financial year from 1-4-1935 to 31-3-1936.

The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 28-2-1935.

An earnest money of Rs. 200 should be sent along with the tenders.

G. A. PITRE.
Chief Officer,
Municipal Borough, Bijapur.
Municipal Office,
Bijapur, dated: 18-1-1935.
9547

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375, Hornby Road.
Bombay
9627

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED SAIED HASAN ALLY NADVI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Munshi till lately residing at Balaram Street Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

.....DECEASED.

RAZIABIBI widow of Mahomed Saied Nadvi, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Balaram Street, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

.....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirty-first day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-five and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 31st day of January, 1935.
MESSRS. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9640.

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, CUDDAPAH.

S. C. No. 56 of 34. E. P. No 972 of 34.

C. R. RAZACK, CUDDAPAH.
.....Plaintiff
And:
B. K. DOMADIA & CO., by its managing partner B. K. Domadia Peer Mahammad Building Lohar Chawl Bombay .....Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the settling of the terms of the sale proclamation of the attached moveable properties of the defendant has been fixed for hearing on 28-2-35 at 11 A.M. in the above Court. Defendant may appear in person or by a pleader on that day.

P. NARAYANA REDDY.
Advocate for Plaintiff.
Cuddapah 1-2-35.
3682.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' SHOES, FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE BOMBAY FOOTWEAR CO.

By order of the Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Insolvent Byramji Dadabhoy Workingboxwala, sale will be held on SATURDAY, 16-2-35 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 48, Church Gate Street of one big lot Boots, shoes, ladies' shoes, slippers, show cases, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

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AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th February 1935 at 2 p.m., in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Films apparel & books: P. Goods: Barytes: Chemicals: Perfumery, cigarette lighters, etc.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

India Branch Will Elect Delegates To U. K.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Empire Parliamentary Association (British India Branch) took place to-day at 5 p.m. in the Council House under the chairmanship of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy to fix up the date of the next annual meeting of the Association and consider the communications from Sir Howard Degville regarding the delegation from this Branch to London in July next.

The Committee accepted the invitation of the United Kingdom Branch and decided to send five delegates from British India Branch to London. The personnel of the delegation will be fixed at the general meeting of the Association which has been decided to be held during the first week of March.

Mr. B. Das was nominated as Treasurer of the Committee.—United Press

MARKAPUR CRASH

Official Explanation By Tatas

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

The following statement regarding the Markapur Aeroplane crash has been issued by Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay:—

The Tata's south-bound air mail machine departed from Secunderabad on the morning of January 19, 1935. The pilot encountered low cloud and climbed above it, flying at a height of 7,000 ft.

After flying about 100 miles the pilot saw a break in the cloud and descended to check his position. The pilot then decided to land to inquire his exact position.

The aeroplane landed safely, but in taking off from the field in which it had landed, the machine struck and killed a woman and a child.

At the time of accident, the aircraft was in perfect mechanical order. The aeroplane carried no passengers. The pilot concerned was newly joined, and was flying on probation.—United Press.

RADIUM INSTITUTE

Opening Ceremony Performed

(From Our Correspondent)
JAMNAGAR, Feb. 12.

Hon'ble Mr. Latimar, Agent to the Governor-General in the Western India States Agency Rajkot, performed the opening ceremony of the Radium Institute, the Dayashankar 'Nurses' Home and the Second Medical Conference of the doctors of Kathiawar at Jamnagar on 8th instant, in the presence of H. H. the Jam Saheb and distinguished guests.

OFFER OF RS. 10,000

The trustees of Sheth Gopalji, Valji, the late leading citizen of Jam Khambhalia donoted Rs. Seventy thousand for Radium Institute, while Mr. Jugatram, the son of the late Vakil Dayashankar Bhagwanji offered the help of ten thousand rupees towards the construction of the Nurses' Home. The Ranjit Nursing Association is affiliated to Bombay Provinces' Nursing Association and the Radium Institute is now organized next to that of Patna.

UTILITY OF SOLARIUM

The first Medical Conference was called on 24th December last to explain the use and utility of solarium while the present one is for radium. The first was presided over by the Chief Medical Officer, Junagad State and this second one presided over by Dr. Simons, Chief Medical Officer of the Western Kathiawar States Agency.

Ruikar Criticises Congress Programme

NAGPUR, Feb. 11.

The last meeting in connection with the Labour Week was held here yesterday in the Chitnis Park, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Nagpur Textile Union presiding. Mr. Mohanlal of the G.I.P. Railway addressed the meeting exhorting the workers to build up Labour and Peasants Organisations so as to achieve Independence.

Mr. Ruiker addressing the meeting urged upon the audience to carefully consider the situation that has arisen after the J.P.C. report discussions in the Legislative Assembly. He expressed dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Congress Party in the Assembly.

Regarding the All-India Village Industries Association, Mr. Ruiker said that it was a side-tracking programme, which would divert their attention from the economic fight, which they have to wage in the villages. The three main questions which face the agriculturists were the reduction of land revenue, debts and redistribution of land on the basis of economic holdings. It was on these economic demands that the peasantry has to be organised and not on the fantastic programme of preparing rice and gur.—United Press.

SINO-BURMESE FRONTIER QUESTION

Difficulties Of Delimitation Commission

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The negotiations that have been proceeding between His Majesty's Government and the Government of China for the appointment of a Delimitation Commission over the Frontier between Burma and China are not yet concluded and it is now considered extremely doubtful if that commission will be settled in time to be able to assemble during this cold weather season at all.

Over the terms of reference alone, there has been correspondence for the last six months and no finality has been reached. Another reason is that the League of Nations has to appoint a neutral Chairman and this it is believed will take some time. The third and even more important reason is said to be that, just before the monsoon in the hilly country of Wa State through which the disputed area lies it is all hazy rendering survey work very difficult. Further, when once the monsoon started early in May it continues right until the end of October so that even if the Commission were appointed before the end of this winter season it cannot commence work till the beginning of November 1935.

FROM AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Latest news from Quetta shows that the floods have subsided off the Baluchistan border.

Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S., Agent in Kalapt representing the Government of India left a few days ago for Zahidan which place he is believed to have reached yesterday for a conference with the Persian authorities who wanted to consult him in order to concert measures for the restoration of Law and Order on the Persian side of Baluchistan.—A. P.

ORGANISER OF AKHADAS IN SAUGOR

Move To Enlist 3,000 Congress Members

(From Our Correspondent).
SAUGOR, Feb. 12.

Mr. Anant Ram Godbole of Benares, organizer of All-India Akhadas, visited Saugor lately. He acquainted the people here about the tradition of his institution which was founded about 200 years ago in Maharashtra, and showed very useful methods of organization. A special demonstration of physical displays which was arranged in his honour impressed the visitors.

J. P. C. PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Saugor District Congress Committee a public protest meeting was held, Moulvi Chiraguddin presiding, where a resolution framed by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress was unanimously adopted.

ENLISTING 3,000 CONGRESS WORKERS.

At a meeting of the workers of the Saugor District Congress it was resolved to enlist about 3,000 Congress members before the month of April in accordance with the newly-formed Congress constitution.

Ex-Deputy Agricultural Director Dead

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 13.

Death due to sudden heart failure has occurred yesterday morning of Rai Saheb Pundit Bhaiyyalal Dubey, the retired Deputy Director of the Agricultural Department of C. P.

The deceased had also been the manager of the court of wards of the estate of the late Sawai Singai Seth Bhola Nath Jain.—United Press.

The French Government, wishing to do special honour to the British and Italian detachments of the Saar International Force on their return from the Saar, invited contingents from the two detachments to break their journey home through France for twenty-four hours, in order to visit Rheims and Paris. This invitation has been gratefully accepted on behalf of the British detachment.

PUBLIC PROTEST AGAINST MOTOR TAX

Owners And Drivers Urged To Observe One Day's Hartal

A resolution condemning the proposed enhanced taxation on motor vehicles and calling upon the Government of Bombay to cancel the same as it was against the interests of trade industry and public, was passed by a public meeting held on the Chaupaty sands on Wednesday evening. Mr. S. H. Jabvala presided.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Motor Lorry and Taxi Owners' Association's Propaganda Committee.

In the course of his speech Mr. Jabvala said that while under the present taxation the lorry owner had to pay the Government 152 rupees per year, he was required to pay, when the new taxation came into force, upto Rs. 1,000 per vehicle. The City of Bombay had more taxies and lorries compared to any other town or city in the Presidency and the enhanced taxation would certainly affect the poor drivers, cleaners and the owners, many of whom were getting nothing more than a bare living.

Miss Maniben Kara, said that if the new taxation came into force, it would mean enhanced motor and bus charges. The argument put forward in favour of the taxation was that due to trade depression the rich motor car owners could not pay the taxis. So the Government had taxed the poor lorry and taxi owners.

Mr. R. S. Nimbker moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns the proposal of the Government of Bombay to enhance the taxation on motor vehicles and calls upon the Government to cancel the same as it is against the interests of trade, industry and public.

"It further supports the resolution of Mr. Soares coming up before the Corporation and requests the Corporators to support the same".

In commending the resolution to the meeting Mr. Nimbker told the lorry and taxi owners that in his opinion the only effective way by which the Government could be made to feel the protest, was to observe a hartal for a day.

Mr. P. R. Lele agreed with Mr. Nimbker that the effective way of protsting would be to observe a hartal and said that even those who were indirectly affected by the taxation should join the hertal.

The resolution was put to vote and carried.

Indian Insurance Companies' Conference

A preliminary meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies was held at the Office of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, Bombay, on Wednesday, to concert measures for the holding of the Third Indian Insurance Companies' Conference.

Mr. L. S. Vaidynathan, Consulting Actuary to the "Oriental" presided.

Messrs. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer and Keshavprasad C. Desai, who were the organisers of the meeting explained the object with which the meeting was called. They said that the idea underlying was to place before the public, information with regard to what Indian Insurance Companies have done, and what insurance itself has been doing in the economic domain of the world.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY

It was unanimously resolved that a Conference of Indian Insurance Companies be held in Bombay during the third week of March 1935.

A Reception Committee consisting of the leading Indian Insurance Companies has been formed. Also a Working Committee consisting of Messrs. L. S. Vaidynathan, J. C. Setalvad, R. H. Modi, S. C. Majumdar, Byramjee Hormusjee, N. J. Gor, S. B. Cardmaster and Barfiwalla has been appointed with Messrs. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer and Keshavprasad C. Desai as Secretaries of the Conference.

U. P. Unemployment Committee

LUCKNOW, Feb. 13.

The Unemployment Committee appointed by the U. P. Government whose Chairman is Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, has finally fixed February 21 and 23 for its sittings at Lucknow to record the evidence of the witnesses.—United Press.

The organisation of a Scientific Club for Madras has been proposed with the object of providing a common meeting ground for those engaged in scientific work in the City.

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Turkish Culture Through The Ages

Madame Halide Traces Development From Ancient To Modern Times

(From Our Correspondent).
ALIGARH, Feb. 12.

Madame Halide Adib Hanum delivered her first lecture on "Cultural and Social Developments" to a crowded audience of the Aligarh Muslim University students on Sunday, February 10. Nawab Ismail Khan Sahib, the Vice-Chancellor, in extending the cordial welcome of the institution to the distinguished visitor, remarked that she was not only a famous writer, whose works were known throughout the Muslim world but was also one of the makers of Modern Turkey and had fought like a gallant 'little Corporal' for the freedom of her country in the critical days that followed the Treaty of Sevres.

Madame Halide Adib Hanum in her lecture, which was entirely academic, reviewed the principal stages of the development of Turkish thought and literature from the earliest period to the 'renaissance period' of Modern Turkey.

TURKS' DESIRE FOR PEACE.

There is a general but erroneous impression that the Turks while good soldiers are ignorant of the arts of peace. This is unfortunate; Turkey wants peace today; it also wanted peace yesterday; while from the cultural viewpoint, the national life of the Turks—be they citizens or wanderers in the desert—derives a conscious unity from their language. Of course the Turks, like all other nations, are a mixed race, and their language has also been influenced by other languages; Arabic and Persian have given a richness to the vocabulary of the Turkish language but it has nevertheless retained its peculiar individuality. "The ingenious manner in which the gramatical forms of the Turkish language are produced," Max Muller says in his Science du Language, "the regularity that dominates the entire system of declination and conjugation and the transparence of the whole construction, impresses one with the marvellous force of human intelligence revealed in this tongue." The Turkish language, though it never acquired the geometrical logic of Arabic and French or the profound subjectiveness and metaphysical complexity of Persian, is a fine instrument for expressing subtle moods; lucidity, clearness and realism are its main characteristics

GREY WOLF LEGEND.

The early myths, tales and epics of the Turks—the most significant of them being the Grey Wolf legend—still survive among the cities and villages of Anatolia. Most of this early music and literature is connected with rituals, some of which have come down to us—e.g. 'Sigir' or Ox-ritual connected with hunting, for the early Ottomans were great hunters; "Shulun" or animal-sacrifice, in which the gods were believed to join the feast and which naturally disappeared during the Islamic period; and 'Yug' or mourning ceremonies in which the bards sang in praise of the hero and his horse (the two being burned or buried together). In a varied or Islamised form, the 'Yug' (or 'marsia') survives to-day.

The first definite reference we get of the Turkish language is to be found in the Arghum (Turfan) inscription of the fifth century A.D. the words used in which are current amongst the Anatolian peasants to-day. It gives a unique account of the state-building capacity of the Turks and their friction with the Chinese. "Happy days were followed by dark days; sons were no longer like their fathers. . . The Chinese took advantage of this and ended the Turkish kingdom. The boys served the Chinese earning rewards and titles. But the God of the Turks sent Bilke Khan so that the Turkish race may not perish." The new state, thus reconstructed, had one great consolation. "The gold and silver, the wines and the silks of the Chinese are beautiful. They soften the Turk and he becomes lazy and dissipated. In the land of the Turks,—there is no such thing. But there is freedom."

SELJUQ PERIOD.

The most significant era of Turkish life after the conversion to Islam is the Seljuq period, specially in Anatolia (13th century). It is unfortunate that this period has not been more carefully studied, though many Turks of the younger generation are turning their attention to it now. But some features of it deserve to be noted. The Seljuq period is primarily an age of mysticism in which three figures stand out prominently. Ahmad Yasevi, the author of the "Divan-i Hikmat," a work in simple Turkish, founded the Bektashi Order (silsilah') with the help of his two disciples, Hajd Bektash and Taptik Imre. This order was strongly developed during the Ottoman period and deeply influenced the Janissaries. "It ruthlessly attacked the complex theology of Orthodox Islam, and stood up for love and grace in religion against the conception of a God of wrath and vengeance. All risings against tyranny had some help from this order. Yunus Imre, a disciple of Taptik Imre, is now regarded as the greatest poet of his age in Anotolia. His hymns are still sung in Anatolia and the delicate nature with which he attacks the orthodox is remarkable.

Of Maulana Jalaluddin Rumi and his immortal Maznavi, it is unnecessary to speak in detail. Though born in Balkh, he migrated with his father to Qunia, where he was well-received by the Saljuq king, Alauddin Kai Kubad. That he wrote the Maanavi in Persian was an accident; he could have written it equally well in Turkish, Arabic—or Greek. From the view-point of Turkish history, the influence exercised by the Molvi (or Durwesh) order is significant; the order had its popular side, but it was also in Turkey the 'Tarikat' (path) of the intellectual, the artist and the elite. The Kunia Chelebi always betted the Sultan at the coronation and enjoyed a high position.

GILD SYSTEM.

During the period of the Seljuq decline, the mystic ideology brought into existence a remarkable social and economic organization known as the 'Ahilers'; it was an association of gilds and corporations, and though similar to such organizations elsewhere, it had peculiarities of its own. "The Ahilers," says Ibn-i Batuta in his Travels, "are against exploitations, they are against banditism from below and against tyranny from above. "The Ahi," says a Futuhatnama, "must not go begging at the doors of the Beys, the Sultan and the Beys should not know of the existence of the Ahi or the Sheikh." The apprentice on donning his apron had to take an oath to cultivate seven virtues (generosity, gentleness, asceticism, justice, learning contentment and truth) and to avoid seven vices (meanness, oppression, luxury, demogogy, cant and rant—"harz was Hizyan"—ambition and lying). Add to it, the doors of the gilds were closed against the atheist, the astrologer, the butcher, the surgeon ('jarrah'), the tax-gatherer, the hunter and the money-lender. These gilds, instituted for the protection of the worker in an age of disorder, denoted a real and supreme democracy—a democracy based on contentment, equitable distribution of wealth and the good of the group as the final aim, unlike the democracy of today with its selfish individualism and mad competition. These gilds were, later on, taken under the protection of the Ottoman state and lasted till the Industrial Revolution.

IN MODERN GARB.

With the advent of the Ottomans, Turkish language came to its own. It displaced Persian as the language of the court, hard consonants like 'k' and 'g' were dropped; new vowels were added, and Turkish literature donned on its modern garb. Of the main types of literary productions, the following deserve to be specially mentioned.

(1) "Political Annals:" Turkish annals (two of which, the Naima and the Evlia Chelebi have been translated into English) are remarkable for their objectivity and realism; everything is described with remarkable fidelity—palace revolutions, scenes of war, thea atrocious behaviour of the masses—for the authors of the annals were free from that inferiority complex which falsifies everything in art and literature.

(2) "Divan Poets:" Ghazals, qasidas and marsias are found in Turkish as well as Persian poetry. Turkish qasidas, on the whole, are second-hand copies of the classic qasidas of the Persians; in Ghazal and marsia, on the other hand, they have at times surpassed the Persian masters.

(3) "Mystic School:" Two poets of the mystic school of Maulana Rumi deserve to be mentioned. The first, Suleiman Dede lived the life of a simple Imam at Brusa in the fifteenth century. His great work—also the greatest work in the Turkish language—is the Maulud (Birth-song) of the Arabian Prophet (as told by his mother) which is still known, loved and recited in every Turkish home.

"Ghalib Dede, the last of our great mystic poets, flourished at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. He dwells on Love and Beauty in the Leila Majnun theme of his work; if properly translated, it would be as popular as Fitzgerard's Omar Khayyam.

THE NATURALIST SCHOOL.

Though the 18th century is for Turkey a period of political decadence, it is characterised, nevertheless, by a love of life and of the things of life. To this the naturalist school of the 18th century owed its rise. The authors are all second-rate; but they painted life as they saw it and have left us a splendid material for studying the social life of the period.

AN ANCIENT FLAPPER.

The following extract from Wasif Anderuni, giving the advice of a middle-class mother about the lover to her daughter, may be quoted as the example.

"Listen girl," be sweet and true, be neither a hypocritical prude, nor too bold. Do not wander about dragging thy skirts in mud and mire. Don't be a street-broom, be a womanly woman.

"Do not flirt, you plague, you pest, do not run after every dandy and beau, do not pass thy time in feasts and entertainments. Learn how to embroider.

"I wish your dad would marry you to a Judge with a villa by the sea, so that we could visit you. Already mothers come to inspect you every day. That old lady may bring an engagement ring to-day. Go, put on your jewels, hang your coins around your neck."

This flapper of a century ago answers very significantly. Part of the answer is what she thinks, the other is conversation.

"If mammy preaches again, I will scratch her eyes out. I mean to act on my own. Did she stay at home when she was young? See how the neighbours are in coaches to ride and to roam.

"Why do you drone like a spinning-wheel? Go and do your weaving mammy! Why do you tell me this and that it to be my husband? May you and husbands wither like corn on the cob! Even if I were to reel every pot and pan in secret, as long as there is life in me, I'll seek a boy of fifteen and him my sweet-heart make.

"Washing greasy rags in the kitchen will spoil my hands. Mammy makes me cook in the kitchen and entertain her friends. May my dad break her pats for it. She uses me as if I were a slave bought by her money."

Thana Municipality To Present Address To Governor

QUESTION OF EXPENDITURE NOT DECIDED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb 13

The Thana Municipality, at its meeting held to-night, under the presidentship of Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, resolved by a majority of 16 votes to 5, to present an address of welcome to His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, on his visit to Thana on March 11 next.

No decision was reached regarding the sanction for expenditure of Rs. 250 from the municipal funds. As the motion failed to secure 17 votes required in such matters, the meeting was adjourned to February 20, when another effort will be made to secure the requisite two-thirds majority.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION PASSED

The General Board adopted the following resolution of Dr. T. Wells:—

"This municipality votes an address of welcome to His Excellency Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, on his visit to Thana on March 11, 1935, and a committee consisting of the president, chairman of the Standing Committee, Mr. Shaikh Moosa Usman, the chairman of the Law Commities and Dr. T. Wells be appointed to draft the address and to do other necessary things."

It may be mentioned here that the Bombay Governor is coming to Thana on March 11 next to lay the foundation stone of the Civil Hospital for which the late Mr. Vithal Sayana has donated a sum of Rs. 1,00,000.

Mr. B. G. Pandit's adjournment motion was ruled out of order, as it was considered to be vague and no time limit was specifically mentioned.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST

Mr. C. T. Randive's adjournment motion to consider the question of presenting address after an assurance for sanctioning loan of Rs. 11 lakhs was given by the Government required by the Municipality for the year scheme of water-supply and drainage, was defeated by 6 votes to 13.

Mr. C. T. Randive's another motion to adjourn the question till the ensuing triennial elections were over was ruled out of order.

Mr. B. G. Pandit's another adjournment motion which was allowed, as moved after a reasonable time, was defeated.

Dr. Well's original proposition was then carried by 16 votes to 5.

The motion for sanction of expenditure of Rs. 250 from municipal funds secured 16 votes for and 5 against. The meeting was adjourned to February 20 before the poll (demanded) was taken by the president

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE,

Civil Appointments

The Governor General in Council has appointed the Honourable Mr. Justice Faiz Badruddin Tyabji Barrister-at-Law, to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from the 1st March, 1935, to the 29th February 1936, both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council has invested Mr. M. R. Meher, I.C.S., with the appellate jurisdiction described in Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), with effect from the date he joins his appointment as Assistant Judge, Thana.

Mr. S. S. Amberkar, Mamlatdar of Mahad and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

A temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police is created in the Bombay Presidency from the 3rd February 1935 to the 30th June 1935 inclusive, and Khan Bahadur P. H. Antia is appointed to hold it and to continue to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Western India States Agency. The temporary appointment shall be discontinued earlier if an Assistant Superintendent of Police becomes available to replace the temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. G R. G. Shipp is confirmed in the post of Superintendent of Salt Revenue for Sind with effect from 1st August 1934, the date from which the post was made permanent and should remain seconded.

The services of Mr. H. Dow, C.I.E., I.C.S., were placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from 5th October, 1934. As Mr. Dow returned to duty on 5th October 1934, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, is hereby cancelled.

Government Notification regarding the confirmation of Dr. T. G. Shirname in the post of the Professor of Agricultural Economics at the Poona Agricultural College is hereby cancelled.

Mr. G. G. Badiani, Ranger, to officiate as Assistant Conservator of Forests in Class II of the Bombay Forest Service vice Mr. D. V. Phatak retiring on 14th March 1935, pending further orders.

Mr. D. R. Bharucha, Ranger to officiate as Assistant Conservator of Forests in Class II of the Bombay Forest Service vice Mr. V. S. Kanetkar retirng on 14th August 1935, pending further orders.

The Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) confirm with effect from 1st November 1934, Mr. M. V. Sane, M.B.B.S, B.Hy., the Laboratory Officer in Charge of the Ahmedabad Municipal Laboratory, as a Public Analyst for the purpose of the said Act for the municipal borough of Ahmedabad.

Dr. Mahomedali L. Mistry, M.B. B.S., (Bom.) M.D., (Lond.) M.R. C.P. (Lond.) is appointed Honorary Physician at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital for Children, Bombay, for a period of three years with effect from 11th April, 1935.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. G. Gharpurey, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R. F.P. & S. (Glas.) I.M.S., on his return from leave on 13th March 1935, to be Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar.

Mr. I H. Taunton, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay from 11th April 1935 to 26th July, 1935, both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council has confirmed Mr. C. M. Lane, I.S.E., as Chief Engineer, permanent, with effect from the 16th January 1934, vice Mr. J. B.S. Thubron, C.I.E., I.S.E., Chief Engineer, retired.

Mr. W. E. Bushby, A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals Division is granted leave on average pay for three months and twenty-two days combined with leave on half average pay for two months and nine days with effect from the 18th April 1935 or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. T. A. Andrew, B.Sc., (Eng.), Glas., I.S.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Rohri Canal Circle, is granted leave on average pay for one month and eighteen days combined with leave on half average pay for eight months and thirteen days with effect from the 25th April 1935 or subsequent date of relief.

The Director of Civil Aviation arrives in Madras on Feb. 16th to inspect sites in connection with the erection of an aerodrome in the City and to confer with the Government on the subject.—A. P.

BANK OF INDIA SHOWS GOOD PROFIT

Chairman Urges Govt. To Remove Surcharge & Excise Duty

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Chairman of the Bank of India presenting the Annual Report and Accounts of the Bank on Thursday at the Annual General meeting said that "the Bank has suffered a serious loss by the death of its Chairman, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior). He was one of the promoters of the Bank and during the period of 27 years that he was connected with the Bank he worked whole-heartedly in the interest of the Bank, and its present position is in no small measure due to his efforts.

MR. DINSHAW'S RESIGNATION.

"I am also sorry to say that we lost the services of the next most senior Director and Chairman, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, on his having been appointed a director of the Reserve Bank. I believe that had the Board decided that he should continue in this Bank and not accept a seat on the Reserve Bank Directorate, out of loyalty to his colleagues and to the Bank he would have consented to do so, but we felt that by joining the Board of the Reserve Bank, the sphere of his usefulness in public service would be much greater than by continuing on the board of this Bank.

You will, I feel sure, approve of the appointment of Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji as a Director. He is one of the most eminent Solicitors and has an intimate knowledge of industry and commerce.

The Balance Sheet shows a larger profit than for the previous year. This was chiefly due to the Bank's funds having been employed to better advantage though the rate of (interest) was lower.

Ample provision has been made for the very few cases where the security may not be considered sufficient.

NEW BRANCHES OPENED.

During the year, a Branch of the Bank was opened at Hughes Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. A Branch will be opened very shortly at Nagpur as soon as the premises rented for this purpose are ready. The Bank's premises at Kalbadevi-Picket Road are now under construction and expected to be ready by July next. The ground floor of the premises will be used for a branch of the Bank and the basement will be utilised as a safe-deposit vault.

RESERVE BANK.

Arrangements for the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India are nearing completion. This is a great step forward in Indian Banking and Finance and should materially help to stabilise and consolidate the Banking and Monetary system in India.

INDIANISATION.

Referring to some of the criticism made at the General Meeting last year, Mr. Ambalal said, "though it refers to internal management of the Bank, in view of what had been stated on similar occasions in the past, I wish to say that the policy of the Bank to associate more and more Indians in the management continues with satisfactory results. Since 1929, it has not been necessary to recruit staff from outside India.

REMOVE THE SURCHARGE.

"I shall refer to the heavy taxation which retards the progress of industry and commerce in this country. In a country like ours, which imports large quantities from abroad, and where the industrial development is in early stages, there cannot be any analogy in respect of the extent of incidence of Income Tax and Super Tax levied upon companies compared with other countries which are industrially fully developed. I, therefore, respectfully urge the early removal of the surcharge.

EXCISE DUTIES MUST GO.

"I wish to state, after close and careful consideration, that it is unsound to have an excise duty as imposed on Sugar. We read in the newspapers that there is a possibility of the Government extending this principle to Cement, and even cotton piecegoods. The Government impose duties either for protection, or for revenue, or for both purposes. It will be admitted that Import Duties, however sound for the purpose of developing industries, increase the cost of those articles to consumers in the country. For the purpose of the growth of indigenous industries these duties can be justified only if due to adequate growth of the industry prices go down due to indigenous competition, and consumers derive the benefit of reduced prices. When such a stage arrives and the industry makes large profits, Government steps in and justifies Excise Duty on the plea that its revenues suffered by the loss of import dutes previously earned. If good profits continue, competition is bound to increase, and the level of prices will come down as a result of reduced margin of profits.

If such duties—Import and Excise—are merely levied on articles of luxury, one could understand it, but, from inquiries made I find that similar excise duties as on sugar, and formerly on cotton piecegoods were not levied in England, even at times when the Government had difficulty in balancing its budgets and to find additional sources of revenue."

I now propose:—

"That the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts duly audited, for the year ended 31st December, 1934 be adopted and that the disposal of the profits as therein recommended be confirmed."

This resolution was passed by the shareholders.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta Mr. Paliram Mathradas and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji were elected as directors.

The shareholders passed a resolution that a bust of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir be placed in the Bank premises as a token of the esteem in which he was held and in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Bank.

The transactions for the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 17,64,000 An ad-interim dividend of 10 per cent per annum was declared and passed at the meeting.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer arrived in Madras by the Tata's Airmail plane, he being the only passenger from Hyderabad.—A. P.

Aligarh Students Honour Halide Hanum

Famous Turkish Lady Talks On Place Of Woman In National Service

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALIGARH, Feb. 12.

It is usual for the Aligarh Muslim University Union to offer its Life Honorary Membership to distinguished visitors who happen to come to the University. And it counts among them such eminent and famous personages as Mahatma Gandhi, His Majesty King George V, Sir Mohammed Iqbal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Last evening for the first time in the history of the Union this honour was conferred on a Muslim lady when Madame Halide Hanum accepted the Life Membership of the Union.

The Muslim University Union Hall was crowded to overflowing and among those present were, besides University students and staff, a large number of local citizens. There was only one Muslim lady present on the dais to hear the great lady from Turkey. In a distant corner of the gallery a small space had been allotted to Purdah ladies.

TRIBUTE TO HALIDE HANUM.

The proceedings began with a recitation from the Holy Quran which followed by two poems recited in her honour.

Syed Sajjad Hyder, an Ex-Vice-President of the Union, who was presiding, then introduced the guest of the evening. Recalling the past associations that linked Aligarh with Turkey he referred to the visit of eminent Turks like Fakhre Pasha, and His Excellency Rauf Bey both of whom they had the honour of welcoming in that very hall. In welcoming Madame Halide Hanum, he said, they were welcoming the representative of a gallant race, a scholar and a writer of great repute and the greatest living literary figure of Turkey

Mr. Emran Hussain, the Secretary of the Union, then requested the distinguished visitor to accept the Life Honorary Membership of the Union which, he said, was the greatest honour Aligarh students could bestow on any one. The Union had the honour of counting among its Honorary Life Members a large number of eminent and world famous personalities but concluded Mr. Emran, it was his unique privilege to request the first Muslim lady to accept this honour. (Applause).

Amidst continuous cheers and a shower of flowers Madame Halide Hanum signed the register.

HALIDE HANUM'S SPEECH.

Madame Halide Hanum then rose to speak and was greeted with loud applause. At the outset she thanked the students for the honour they had conferred on her and added that she would have been glad to accept it even if it had been given by a school instead of the great University of Aligarh. She then went on to say how grateful was her country to Indians, Hindus and Muslims, men and women, who had sympathised with them in the time of their distress and rejoiced in their triumphs.

Referring to the two poems that had been recited she said she did not understand them, but the language sounded beautiful to her ears, but she hoped that the future achievements of Aligarh will be in more constructive domains than poetry.

ROLL OF WOMEN IN TURKEY.

She was glad the students had not asked her to give them advice or a message and she welcomed this opportunity of talking about the women of Turkey. There were, she said, two attitudes that were adopted by men towards women. The Nordic idea was to regard woman as something essentially the same as man. She had the same interests as man and had the same duties and responsibilities as the male. The other idea based on Greek mythology was to regard women as different from man, something delicate, weak and helpless, or something to idiolise, adore and write poetry about. The Turkish attitude was always the former and there were no distinctions based on sex in her country.

She referred to the life of the Turkish Nomads whom she had studied by living among them. Among them there was no distinction between men and women and what was even more fascinating, they had the same standard of morality for both the sexes. Whatever a woman may not do a man may also not do. That was the kind of clean, sound and wholesome society they wanted to have.

DEGENERATION SETS IN.

In the Imperialist period, however, degeneration had set in with the adoption of Byzantine customs of Harem and seclusion. Purdah, she said, was not adjoined by Islam. It was just a bad old custom. Returning to her original theme, she said, that in spite of Purdah, Turkish women did not lose a healthy interest in life and even then were a great force as social workers.

The Union and Progress Turks solved the women's question in a wonderful manner. They reorganised education and allowed girls to study with boys in primary and secondary schools. In 1916 women entered the University also. And then came the Great War during which Turkish women showed their mettle and but for them Turkey to-day would have been a handful of ashes, a forgotten Nation.

In conclusion she appealed to Indians to allow their women to serve the country with them.

PARTIAL STRIKE IN MATCH FACTORY

Sequel To Reduction Of Wages In Banderoll Department

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 14.

About 150 operatives of the Thana Match Factory have gone on strike since yesterday morning. These operatives belong to one department in charge of banderoll. They were paid two annas (24 pies) per 100 boxes. The manager, it is stated, reduced the rate to 21 pies. As a protest against this reduction, the operatives of that department have downed tools since yesterday (Wednesday) morning.

It is further stated that owing to the stoppage of the work in the banderoll department, the operatives of the other departments also could not proceed with the general production, and hence only about 100 workers out of the total strength of 750 are at present attending the factory.

TAGORE IN LAHORE

Large Crowd Greets Poet At Station

LAHORE, Feb. 14.

In spite of the fact that a formal reception at the station was cancelled owing to Poet Tagore's ill-health and there was a misleading announcement in the press regarding his probable arrival, a large gathering including several educationists, nationalists and a number of ladies greeted Dr. Rabindranath Tagore when he arrived here this morning.

Through the co-operation of the Railway authorities Dr. Tagore's train was brought alongside the special platform which is only used on special occasions. Raja Narendranath on behalf of the Reception Committee welcome the Poet who, in response to inquiries said that he was feeling better, but still needed as much rest as he could get.—A. P.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Grecian Orb Puts Up Impressive Show On Track

Rooz, White Flower And Burgess Should Be Noted

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Some big prizes still remain to be won and trainers have sharpened up their charges for the last two fixtures of the Bombay Races. Gallops noted were as follows:—

CAMPING (Sibbritt) covered 10 furlongs on the tan, VAMOS (Riding Boy) stretching the grey over the first 7 furlongs. The former who finished resolutely should be thereabouts in the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup.

TAJ KASRA (Munro) kept company with ETHICS (Raffaele) for 10 furlongs on the race track. Both moved well and the first named appears to have improved much.

TEL ASUR (Scanlan) galloped 7 furlongs at a steady pace, moving smoothly. Fit and well.

LARGITION (Sibbritt) spurted 3 furlongs in fine style. Much improved.

GOOLASH (Riding Boy) made an excellent impression when sent 6 furlongs on the grass track. Must be backed again.

RISQUE (Brace) easily defeated SUPERLATIVE (Stead) over a mile, which is the former's best distance.

BALLYLINCH (Riding Boy) travelled a mile giving entire satisfaction.

ABUNDANCE (Selby) showed to advantage against SPANISH WISH (Graham) over a mile on the race track. The former must run well in the Colaba Cup.

DR. STRABISMUS (Meherji) galloped a mile in free style. Fit and well.

OOTMAN (Davison) trounced LADY BRENDAN (Little) in a mile gallop on the tan. Keep an eye on the former.

KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Marrable) held AURANGZEBE (Simmons) over 6 furlongs on the grass. The former has reached his best.

DINOS (Munro) was given a strong mile gallop. Very fit.

MYRON (Blyth) was exercised over the mile course. Fair.

VIJAYAKUMAR II (Blyth) shaped better than POWDER BOY (Whittle) in a mile gallop on the tan.

DOPATTA (Munro) went 7 furlongs in pleasing style. Has benefitted by a rest.

WIDDEN HILL (Brace) gave satisfaction in a mile gallop on the tan.

TERNLET (Bullock) galloped a mile. Fair.

DALYMOUNT PARK (Spackman) beat R. T. C. (Raffaele) by a couple of lengths over a mile on the tan.

MAZEPPA (Bullock) was restricted to pace work over 9 furlongs.

WORLD'S WORK (Brace) finished in front of ROSETTE (Stead) when sent 1¼ miles on the tan.

BUCENTAUR (Munro) travelled 1¼ miles at an easy pace Fair.

PRINCE KHAN (Marrable) covered a mile on the race track in impressive style. Must win another race ere long.

SEATON ROSS (Raffaele) was given an easy 9 furlongs gallop, moving with great freedom. Has best chance in Colaba Cup.

SKY HAWK (Stokes) travelled a mile in great style. Fit and well.

ACHIEVE (Riding Boy) beat ROSEVILLE (Riding Boy) over a mile.

MONREALE (Selby) finished in front of MANIPULATOR (Graham) over 9 furlongs on the race track.

HEYDAY (Sibbritt) gave a smart display when spurted 3 furlongs.

NIJINSKI (Munro) proved superior to COMPREHENSION: (Raffaele) over 5 furlongs on the race track.

MR. PIP (Selby) HIMAT (Bullock) and TETRALIGHT (Graham) took part in a 6 furlongs trial. Watch the first named.

PROVENCE ROSE (Brace) was too speedy or CRACK OF DAWN (Rowley) over 6 furlongs. The former has made notable improvement.

FAIRFORD (Marrable) beat HELIOGRAPH (Simmons) over 6 furlongs.

GRECIAN ORB (Sibbritt) broke the time record over 6 furlongs on the tan. If he leaves the barrier the race is over.

ROOZ (Davison) beat COSTAKI PASHA (Little) by 6 lengths in a 6 furlongs gallop.

MADHI (Selby) covered 9 furlongs on the race track in good style. Fit and well.

DARYA DIL (Riding Boy) beat KUTUB (Riding Boy) over 9 furlongs.

HAKIM PASHA (Davison) went an easy 9 furlongs in pleasing fashion. Fit and well.

FIERY FACE (Stokes) prevailed over THE VICEROY (Bowley) in a 10 furlongs gallop.

BREACH (Riding Boy) galloped 9 furlongs with great dash. Has improved.

WHITE FLOWER (Munro) shaped excellently in a 6 furlongs gallop. Can win if wanted.

FARHAN PASHA (Simmons) gave satisfaction over 6 furlongs.

SADUZAMAN (Simmons) pleased in a 6 furlongs burst.

SILVER LINING (Burn) went 6 furlongs. Fair.

EMPIRE (Riding Boy) covered 6 furlongs on the grass. Fair.

ROYALTY (Riding Boy) was sent 6 furlongs. Fair.

RAJPUT (Bowley) galloped 6 furlongs. Fair.

BURGESS (Brace) was seen to advantage in a 6 furlongs gallop. Must win again.

DARK HORSE (Graham) gave satisfaction in a 6 furlongs gallop.

QUEEN SINGER (Graham) gave a great display over 6 furlongs.

The following should be noted:—ARGONAUT: PIN MONEY: KOLHAPUR QUEEN.

The prize distribution of the Anglo-Scottish Educational Society was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday when Lord Brabourne presided and Lady Brabourne presented the prizes.

JUDGE RETURNS HIS LICENCE

Why Major Fairfax-Blakeborough Resigned

Maj. J. Fairfax-Blakeborough, of Norton, Stockton-on-Tees, has resigned his position as a judge at meetings under National Hunt Rules.

He gave his reasons in an interview:—

"After having held a licence as a judge for fifteen years," he said, "I applied in the normal course for its renewal for 1935.

"I did not receive it by return of post, as is usual, and I therefore inquired as to the cause from one of the Stewards of the National Hunt Committee.

"I was told that one of the series of racing novels written by me was considered to have contained matter it was inexpedient for a licensed official to have written.

"It was also hinted that there might be certain restrictions as the result of my literary work and that I might be required to appear before the National Hunt Committee.

"My licence was eventually forwarded to me without any mention of conditions, but in view of the possibility that they might be imposed, I decided to return it."

BRAVEST DEED OF THE YEAR

Stanhope Gold Medal Awarded To Naval Officer

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Stanhope Gold Medal awarded by the Royal Humane Society for "the bravest deed of the year" has been presented to Naval Officer Lieut. Hugh Richardson. In the darkness of a January morning and in heavy weather Richardson wived fully clothed from H. M. S. Wolfhound in Lamlash harbour to save a seaman who had fallen overboard.

Having tried unsuccessfully to tow the man to a buoy, he fetched the buoy to the man, and having helped to get him into the boat which had been launched, was himself swept away and rescued only with great difficulty some time later.—B. O. W.

INTER-RAILWAYS BOXING

G. I. P. Send Strong Team To Calcutta

Three of the four teams to take part in the All-India inter-railway boxing tournament at Fort William on Thursday and Friday are now known says 'The Statesman." The East Indian Railway (holders) are due to meet the North-Western Railway and the G. I. P. Railway meet the M. and S. M. Railway.

Some really good boxing should be witnessed on both days. The teams are as follows:—

East Indian Railway.—N. Sackett (Flyweight), I. Lestrange (Bantam-weight), R. Harding (Featherweight), T. Mason (Lightweight), S. Boyett (Welterweight) L. Carr (Middleweight), W. A. Smith (Lightheavyweight), T. Cahoon (Heavyweight). J. Rowland extra Lightweight).

G. I. P. Railway.—C. S. Rocque (Flyweight), C. Cardoza (Bantamweight), A. Jones (Featherweight), P. Lomas (Lightweight), H. Stewart (Welterweight), F. Williams (Middleweight), D. Chatterton (Lightheavyweight), P Rocque (Heavyweight). Reserves:—G. King E. Gracious, J. W. Carr.

N. W. Railway.—B. Carr (Flyweight), H. H. Green (Bantamweight), D. McDermott (Featherweight), P. McDermott (Lightweight), Gomes (Welterweight), F. Cation (Middleweight),—Dique (Lightweight), Reserves:—Palmer (Flyweight), Nicholson (Welterweight), Alder (Lightweight).

The M. and S. M. team is not available yet.

ACCEPTANCES FOR LINCOLNSHIRE

Blue Boy At Top Of Handicap With 9-7

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The following are the Lincolnshire final acceptors with weigths:—The Blue Boy 9-7, Flamenco 9-0, Commander III 8-13, Celadon 8-7; Pepino 8-7, Volcanius 8-7, Makila 8-6, Barredumber 8-4; Spirituelle II 8-4; Heavyweight 8-3; The Abbot 8-2; Bow and Arrow 8-2; Galapas 8-1; Main Chance 7-13; Snooker 7-13; Adriatic 7-12; Tomtit III 7-12; Llanarmon 7-12; Grey Carey 7-11; Generous Gift 7-10; Circulation 7-10; Blackmail 7-8; Bridge Fiend 7-7; North Devon 7-7; Gay Venture 7-6; Manspal 7-6; Hopetown 7-6; Wraxhall 7-5; Lost Soul 7-5; Fleetfoot 7-5; Sublime Prince 7-5; Overcoat 7-3, Marathan 7-2; Laquedor 7-1; Fair Abbess 6-12; Patrimony 6-12; Rydon Fairy 6-11; Golden Bow 6-8; Bendex 6-8; Rosedevie 6-7; Big Bad Wolf 6-7.—Reuter's Special.

AERODROME FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

The Director of Civil Aviation, it is understood, is arriving here on February 16 on an inspection tour. During his stay here he will confer with the local Government concerning the choice of a suitable site for erecting an aerodrome in the city.

It will be remembered that three or four sites were thought of as suitable for the location of the aerodrome. The Director proceeds to Hyderabad from here on February 20.—United Press.

A public meeting of Poona citizens held on Tuesday evening passed a resolution condemning the killing of goats in sacrifice.

Gupte's Sensational Victory

HARD COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

A fairly large crowd turned out at the Hindu Gymkhana on Thursday afternoon to witness the interesting matches that were down for decision in connection with the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships Tournament. The strong wind that was blowing was again a disturbing factor to the players. Notwithstanding, the spectators were treated to an exhilarating display of high class tennis.

The trial of strength between J. E. Tew and A. G. Gupte in the quarter finals of the Men's Singles proved to be an affair replete with thrilling episodes and interesting moments, and the players were cheered by the crowd again and again for their spectacular shots and clever placings. The match started by Tew at a rattling pace and the games were collared by the strikers until Gupte managed to hook his service game and take a lead at 3 games to 2. But Tew did not allow the advantage to last long. By playing superb tennis, he captured the next two games, and gained the upper hand. Thereafter it was a battle of wits between two masters of strategy and skill. Gupte brought off several brilliant side-line drives to his opponent's dismay when Tew rushed up to the net to finish after a long rally. Although Tew retained the lead till the eleventh game he could not clinch the issue. Gupte at this stage showed himself a master of strategy and overwhelmed his opponent frequently. It was not however till the eighteenth game that the set was decided when Gupte held it firmly.

Then Gupte allowed Tew to bag the equalising set and spend his stamina in the effort. In the final set again, he regained his mastery over the situation and won without much difficulty. Tew strove hard to stem the tide, but he found himself unequal to the task. Gupte now enters the semi-final round.

When Sutton gained an easy victory over Peerbhoy, Sanghani had a walk over from Ranbirsingh to enter the quarter final.

The engagements in the Mixed Doubles proved very entertaining. Pitt and Miss Tyrrell, by their victory over Miss Phillips and Azim, qualified for the penultimate round where they meet Miss Leela Row and Bobb.

Gupte in partnership with Suvarna eliminated the Raja Saheb of Sawantwadi by 6-3, 6-4 and entered the semi-finals of the Men's Doubles.

MISS LEELA ROW IN FINAL

Miss Leela Row gained a comparatively easy win over Mrs. Johnstone and came into the final, while Mrs. Osbourne Carey entered the penultimate round by the elimination of Miss Phillips.

In Ladies Doubles again, Miss Leela Row in company with Mrs. Row cleared the way to the final round by defeating Miss Talyarkhan and Mrs. Geisse. By the defeat of Miss Merchant and Mrs. Shivdasani, Mrs. Clayton and Miss Tyrrell earned the right of fighting in the semi-final.

Results of Thursday's Matches:

GENT'S SINGLES.

O. Sutton beat Peerbhoy, 6-0, 6-3.

R. K. Sanghani W.O. Ranbirsingh.

A. G. Gupte beat J. E. Tew, 10-8, 1-6, 6-3.

LADIES' SINGLES

Miss Leela Row beat Mrs. G. Johnstone, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. Osborne-Carey beat Miss Phillips, 6-4, 6-3.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Miss Leela Row and Mrs. Row beat Miss Talyrakhan and Mrs. Geisse, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. Clayton and Miss Tyrrell beat Miss L. Merchant and Mrs. Shivdasani, 6-4, 6-2.

GENT'S DOUBLES.

A. G. Gupte and N. R. Suvarna beat H. H. Savantwadi and Mundkur 6-3, 6-4.

MIXED DOUBLES

Miss Tyrrell and A. M. D. Pitt beat Miss Phillips and Azim 7-5, 6-2.

Mrs. Osbourne-Carey and Sutton vs Mrs. Clayton and A. C. Pereira 4-6, 6-3 (unfinished, to be continued).

TENNIS MARKERS TOURNAMENT.

Sarjoo Prasad beat Mania, 6-3, 6-4.

Ganpat beat Abaji, 6-1, 6-2.

Adam beat Kasam, 6-0, 6-2.

To-day's Fixtures

TENNIS COURT No. 1 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp

Krishna Prasad vs. S. A. Azim, followed by E. V. Bobb vs. O. Sutton.

TENNIS COURT NO. 2 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

Mrs. R. E. Osbourne-Carey vs. Mrs. S. M. Captain, followed by Mrs. Vakil and Mrs. S. M. Captain vs. Mrs. H. B. Clayton and Miss Tyrrell.

TENNIS COURT NO. 3, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

A. M. D. Pitt vs. R. K. Sanghani.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE TENNIS COURT.

Miss Leela Row and E. V. Bobb vs. Miss Tyrrell and A. M. D. Pitt.

Mrs. R. E. Osbourne-Carey and O. Sutton vs. Mrs. H. B. Clayton and A. C. Pereira (unfinished match to be continued).

MARKERS TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Sarjoo Prasad vs. Ganpat Kanoo Adam vs. Kaltimoni.

N.B.—Price of the ticket for admission is Rs. 1|2|-.

To Play Against Maharashtar

The following players have been selected to play against Maharashtra in the Cricket Championship of India on 16th, 17th and 18th:—

L. P. Jai (Capt.)
D. D. Hindlekar
D. S. Talpade
K. N. Divekar
V. M. Merchant
F. E. Kapadia
D. R. Havewalla
P. J. Chury,
A. Baporia, and
P. A. D'Avoine.

Reserves: H. N. Contractor, J. Wadia and Bhagwandas M.

Umpire: Mr. D. K. Naik.

The following is the draw for the third round of the Scottish Cup to be played on February 23:—Rangers vs. St. Mirren; Aberdeen vs. Hibernians, Buickie Thistle vs. St. Johnstone; Airdrieonians vs. Ayr or Kings Park Brechin vs. Hamilton; Hearts vs. Dundee United; Motherwell and Celtic Byes.

The following are the result of the Scottish Cup replays:—Raith 2, Brechin City 4; Hamilton 6, Clyde 3; Partik 1, Celtic 3; King's Park 2, Ayr 2 (after extra time.)

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Eight Competitors To Participate In C. N. Wadia Gold Cup

The following are the acceptances for the Fourth Day of the Big Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Permarch 9-7, Heyday 9-2, Picaro 8-11, Winking 8-7, Raghubeer 8-7, Bismarch II 8-4, Rooz 8-4, Teller 8-3, Eve 8-2, Crack of Dawn 7-0, Magnitude 7-10, Mr. Pip 7-7, Ashvaraj 7-4.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. (Division II). Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Garter Princess 9-5, Michette 9-4, Fairford 8-9, Himat 8-7, Sweetie 8-3, Young Bachelor 8-2, Grecian Orb 7-13, Comprehension 7-12, Provence Rose 7-11, Solar Barn 7-6, Natbay 7-4, Heliograph 7-0.

3rd Race: 3 p. m.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. (Division II). Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Samra Layali 9-4, Happy King 9-4, Danger 8-11, Anchor 9-4, Baden 9-0, Riyad II 8-11, Adhba II 8-9, Royalty 8-1, Black King 8-9, Sa'ami 8-7, Scindia 8-7, Mujhil Hatim 8-5, Sunspot 8-5, Maarib 8-4, Wazir Pasha 8-4, Crawford 8-4, Dark Horse 7-12, Suhama 7-7.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE RANDWICK PLATE. Distance—1 1|2 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for all Horses.

Bucentaur 9-0, Dalymount Park 8-13, Vijaya Kumar II 8-10, Turlogh 8-5, Dandy Brush 7-9, R. T. C. 7-12, Sky Hawk 7-7, Mazeppa 7-6, Prince Khan 7-4, Cash Sweep 7-2, Worlds Work 7-2.

5th Race: 4 p. m.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. (Division II). Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

The Viceroy 9-3, Breach 9-3, Jahan Ara 9-0, Kabaila 8-12, Dhib Shaiwa 8-12, Mal Allah 8-11, Hazima 8-10, Vita 8-7, Mumrth 8-7, Quarry 8-4, Bulbul Hazar 8-3, Madhi 8-0, German 7-12, Barkhat 7-11, Kutub 7-10, Darya Dil 7-7, Aslan Beg 7-10.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. (Division I). Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Arab Queen 9-7, Tair al Iraq 8-4, Karam Allah 9-6, Al Hamil 9-6, Darianoor 8-12, Pasha 8-9, Dahes 8-9, Buick 8-2, Waalim 8-1, Kanda 7-12, Rushdi 7-12, Orient 7-10, Hakim Pasha 7-6, Al Hazar 7-6, Ace of Hearts 7-6, Legion of Honour 7-5, Zozan 7-2, Ghaflah 6-12.

7th Race: 5 p. m.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Largition 9-4, Tel Asur 9-4, Vamos 8-10, Shaphir 8-9, Goolash 8-5, Risque 8-4, Garcon 8-4, Berrydale 8-4 Whoopee 7-0. On Time 7-0

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE COLABA CUP. Distance—1 Mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000, third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Myron 9-4, Powder Boy 8-2, Dr. Strabismus 8-13, Glen Gowan 7-11, Dinos 8-13, Ootman 8-11, Tohunga 8-10, Lady Brendan 8-9 Dopatta 8-8, Ternlet 8-7, Spanish Wish 7-11, Cavern 8-6, Talk 8-5 Ballylinch 8-4, Seaton Ross 8-2, Le Mont Chevalier 8-2, Abundance 8-1, Turlogh 7-12, Widden Hill 7-11, Superlative 7-9, Crusty 7-7, Blackette 7-7, Aurangzebe 7-0.

9th Race: 6 p. m.

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP. Distance—About 1 1|2 Miles.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 18,500 from the fund. Winner the Gold Cup and Rs. 12,500; second, Rs. 4,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

For Horses 3 years old and upwards, W.A. reduced 3 lbs. Penalties.—Winner of the Vicerov's Cup, Calcutta, 1934, 7 lbs, winner of the Eclipse Stakes of India, Bombay, 1935, if a 5 year old, 7 lbs, if a 4 year old, 3 lbs, (not cumulative). Allowances.—Horses which after 31st March, 1932, have not won a race, or races, of an aggregate value of Rs. 30,000, 7 lbs; Rs. 10,000, 14 lbs.

Ethics 9-7, Castleton 7-13, Pougatchev 9-1, Camping 7-13, Taj Kasra 9-1, Birthday Book 9-1, Shaphir 8-10, Corcy 8-8.

10th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE CUMBALA PLATE. (Division 1). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Yawir Awar 10-1, Burgess 9-12, Karam Allah 9-4, Vershan 9-0, Watchmaker 7-11, Kolhapur Queen 7-9, Queen Singer 7-8, Hussun al Iraq 7-7, White Flower 7-8, Nazam 7-8, Farhan Pasha 7-7, No Limit 7-3, Iraq Gift 7-3, Saduzaman 7-2, Green Lawn 7-0, Rajput 6-13, Silver Lining 6-13.

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THE KEY OF GOOD HEALTH

Claim Of Rs. 1 Lakh For Rent Of Yusuf Building

Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw And Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Defendants

"LEASE FOR 50 YEARS" AND ITS SEQUEL IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court has commenced hearing the suit filed by Abdul Rehman Mahomed Yusuf and others to recover Rs. 1,00,000 om Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and another person.

The amount is claimed as the rent alleged to be due for the occupancy of Yusuf Building at the corner of Churchgate Street and Esplanade Road.

Under an agreement of lease dated January 22, 1922, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, the owner of the building, (who is the 6th plaintiff in the suit) leased the building, then under construction, to Sir Phiroze Shethna for 50 years at a rental of Rs. 16,667 per month. Subsequently Sir Phiroze assigned his rights as tenant to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy by an agreement dated March 28, 1924. On the building being completed, Sir Fazulbhoy entered into possession and had been regularly paying the rent till August, 1935.

Claimed Rent From Sir P. Sethna

The rent thereafter having fallen in arrears, the plaintiffs claimed the amount from Sir Phiroze Sethna under the agreement with him. They also sought to hold Mr. Habib Currimbhoy and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw (the 3rd and 4th defendants) liable for the rent on the ground that they were the partners of Sir Fazulbhoy in connection with this transaction.

TRUST CREATED.

Sir Mahomed Yusuf had created a trust of the building by a deed of Wakf dated April 29th, 1929, and the plaintiffs were appointed the trustees.

The plaintiffs stated that the indenture of lease provided that the lessee was not to assign the premises without the consent of the lessor. Accordingly, with his written consent, Sir Phiroze Sethna assigned the premisse to Sir Fazulbhoy by a deed of assignment dated March 28, 1924. The assignment, though in the name of Sir Fazulbhoy alone was really on behalf of a partnership consisting of Sir Fazulbhoy, Mr. Habib Currimbhoy (third defendant), Mr. F. E. Dinshaw (fourth defendant) and one Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, since deceased.

The plaintiffs contended that Sir Phiroze Sethna was not by reason of the assignment or otherwise released from his obligation to pay the rent under the agreement executed by him as a lessee. Defendants 3 and 4 also became liable along with the second defendant (Sir Fazulbhoy) by virtue of the partnership agreement between them.

THE DEFENCE.

The suit was contested by all the defendants except the second defendant Sir Fazulbhoy.

Sir Phiroze Sethna said that in April 1923 while the premises were still under construction and prior to the actual commencement of the term of the lease, Sir Mahomed Yusuf had given his written consent to the assignment of his interest in the lease to Sir Fazulbhoy who, on completion of the building, entered into possession From the very commencement of the lease, Sir Mahomed had made out the bills in the name of Sir Fazulbhoy and had been recovering the rent from him and had accepted him as his tenant in place of himself. Having regard to these circumstances, Sir Phiroze contended that he was absolved from his liability under the lease and the privity of contract between him and Sir Mahomed had been extinguished. He further pleaded that, according to the local usage in the City, on an assignment by lessee of his interests under the lease with the consent of the lessor, the lessee ceased to be subject to any liability in respect of the lease.

Sir Fazulbhoy did not defend the suit.

NOT CONCERNED

Mr. Habib Currimbhoy, the third defendant, contended that he was not a party either to the agreement of lease or to the deed of assignment and, therefore he was not concerned with this dispute.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. S. A. Somji, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. J. Coltman with Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. M. L. Manekshaw, instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kolah and Co., appeared for the first defendant; Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. M. M. Jhaveri, instructed by Little and Co., for the third defendant; and the Advocate-General with Mr. V. F. Taraporevala and Mr. K. M. Munshi, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., for the 4th defendant, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

TAMBITKAR ACQUITTED

Shermalkar Gets Six Months' Jail For Distributing Unauthorised Leaflets

Judgment was delivered on Thursday in the case in which two young men had been arrested on charges of possessing and distributing unauthorised leaflets and assisting the operations of an unlawful association in connection with the Lenin Day celebrations on January 21, by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court.

Mr. Shermalkar was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for distributing unauthorised leaflets. He was, however, acquitted on the charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly.

Mr. Tambitkar was acquitted of both the charges.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate held that the leaflets were unauthorised newssheets within the meaning of the Act and that accused No. 1 distributed a few of them amongst the members of a meeting that was held at Lal Baug to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the death of Lenin.

He further held that the contents of the leaflets were of a seditious nature and were such as to bring the government established by law into hatred and contempt.

Insufficient Evidence

As regards accused No. 2 the evidence was not sufficient to convict him of so serious a charge.

It was argued by the Magistrate why the sepoy who is seen accused No. 2 hand over a bundle of leaflets to the first accused did not arrest the second accused then and there and why he was allowed to go.

Both the accused were acquitted on charges of assisting the operations of an unlawful association on the ground that there was no evidence before the Court as to what each of the accused did or as to how they assisted the operations of an unlawful association.

The leaflets seized by the police were ordered to be destroyed and the proscribeed books recovered from the house of the second accused were ordered to remain in Court for a period of two months.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari defended the accused.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WEDDING PARTY

Dying Depositions Of Wounded Persons Taken

While a marriage party was making merry on Wednesday night and parading in a procession, an alleged jilted lover found an opportunity to give vent to his disappointment, with the result that two members of the party are lying in a precarious condition with in one case it is believed, mortal wounds, in the J. J. Hospital.

Five years ago Ramachandar, a motor driver, was the paying guest of one Santabai, residing at Agripada. He then proposed for the hand of Kamalabai, the hostess' daughter, in marriage.

Santabai turned down the offer and Ramachandar since then had, it is alleged, borne a grudge against the two women.

Four months ago, the marriage of Kamalabai was settled to take place with one Mr. V. A Wagh. But Ramachandar again made his presence felt, it is alleged by writing letters containing threats to the bridegroom.

The marriage, however, took place on Wednesday and the party was proceeding, in procession in the Agripada locality on Wednesday night.

At about 7-30 p.m. Ramachandar, accompanied by a party of about eight persons armed with knives, is alleged to have attacked the marriage procession and caused rioting and assault.

As a result Dattu Mallari received a stab wound on the right side of his back and Narayan Bhagwanji another of the party had a deep incision under the right eye.

Both were removed to the J.J. Hospital where their dying declarations were recorded. The condition of Narayan Bhagwanjee is considered to be serious.

Baburao Mahipat alleged to be one of the rioters, was taken into custody yesterday mornin. Ramchandar and his accomplices have absconded.

Inspector Bhatkal and Sub-Inspector W. S. Rane of the Agripada Police Station are investigating.

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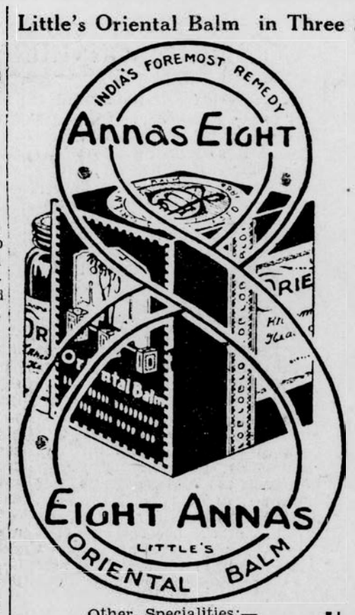

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CHEAP JAPANESE MOTOR CARS

Three Received In India To Rival Other Makes?

MORE CARS IN SIX MONTHS?

There can be little doubt that Japan is one of the most enterprising nations of the world and the most enterprising nation in the East.

This conclusion is reinforced by a visit to the Japanese Exhibition opened recently in Parsi Bazar Street.

The products manufactured by that great little nation, which is successfully competing with the World's greatest people in commerce and manufacture will convince the visitor that the products are as good as any western product, if not better. Added to this is the fact that they are cheaper when compared to the similar products from other countries. There are, also, many new inventions and other unique exhibits.

Our representative, who visited the Exhibition was informed that most of the products had been exhibited for the information of Indian commercial people, who if they like can place an order with the firms concerned and import them. The impression gathered was that in spite of the tariff wall, Japanese goods would be cheaper.

Practically every product, that is in common use in India and a necessity is exhibited. The much talked of, motor car from Japan is there. There is a motor cycle also exhibited. There are fans, fine cloth, Iron and steel parts necessary for Mills, etc, are there.

A very cheap grinding machine also has been exhibited. The Machine can grind anything from a hard mineral to rice, wheat, sandal wood and grass.

The most interesting exhibit to attract the attention of visitors is the cosy four seater, which can be campared with any of the baby cars that are seen in the streets of Bombay.

When our representative enquired of an Official of Messrs. Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, the Indian Agents of the Car Manufacturers, he said that nearly 80 per cent. of the cars manufactured in Japan are being taken up locally. Though it was only three years ago that the manufacturers, who were only producing motor spare parts before, began manufacturing cars, they have been able to get contracts for car supply from Australia and Japan.

It will take about six months for the Indian Agents to get the Japanese cars into the Indian Markets, as the local manufacturers are busy meeting the popular demand in Japan. The present cost of a car, after paying 37 per cent. duty to the Governments, would be about Rs. 2,000 but the Bombay Agent was sure that the cost would go down very soon, due to competition.

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Champsi Narsi & Co., Princess Street.
Vanmali Bhika & Co., Princess Street.
Monji Vishram & Co., Sheik Memon Street.

WOMEN CORPORATORS HONOURED

Bombay Mandal Congratulates Mrs. Munshi, Miss Kara And Mrs. Sukthanker

A public meeting of the ladies was held at the office of the Bhatya Stree Mandal in Fort on last Tuesday at 3-30 p.m. under the Presidentship of Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsi to congratulate the three successful women candidates, Shrimati Maniben Kara, Lilavati Munshi and Mrs. Malinibai Sukthanker, at the last Municipal elections.

The president while congratulating and garlanding these ladies on behalf of Bhatya Stree Mandal requested the guests to say a few words about the scope and sphere of work in the Municipal Corporation.

Mrs. Malinibai Sukthanker gave a detailed account of the working of the school committee and emphasised the point that women corporators can help the cause of education of the children of the city, if they came in large numbers. She also explained the need for more work for wholesome milk, clean buildings etc., and share of women in that sphere.

Mrs. Munshi while thanking the Mandal for the invitation said: "I am not in a position to say much about the work in the Corporation, at this stage as I have not yet reached the doors of that body but I strongly feel that women outside the Corporation can help us to carry on the agitation inside, by keeping their houses clean and tidy. I came across many door steps during my election campaign which were full of dirt, and which could be turned into beautiful houses of women took more care of the home. Also there was a big problem about the milk in the Corporation which women ought to be able to put right. Lastly I would appeal to all my sisters to take more interest in the civic life of the country, and to exercise their right of voting at the time of election.

LITTLE SWARAJ.

Miss Maniben Kara, while congratulating the Mandal for inviting a Bhatya a Gujarati, and a Maharashtrian said: "I will deal with the general side of the life in the Corporation as the previous speakers have given you some idea of the detail working.

Mrs. Babibai Mulji the Secretary of the Mandal thanked the guests and gave a brief report of the activities of the Mandal. The gathering dispersed after light refreshment.

BOMBAY'S ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" makes the following announcement:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 59 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. His Excellency the Governor, with the concurrence of the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government, is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S.

MALPRACTICES IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Corporation To Consider Remedial Measures

Mr. G. I. Griffith has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"That in view of the widespread complaints and criticisms in the Press regarding malpractices, such as, impersonation, trafficking in votes, enrolling non-existing voters and voting in the name of persons who were dead, removing and transferring voting slips from one ballot box to another, etc., at the last Ward Elections, a Committee consisting of Councillors (to be named at the meeting) representing all the Wards of the City be appointed to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report as to the measures that should be taken to prevent or minimise as far as possible such practices at future elections."

"2. That the Committee be also requested to report specially whether a scheme cannot be devised by which the co-operation of the representatives of the different Wards can be secured for checking the evils complained of."

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH LATHI

Port Trust Chawl Watchman Accused Of Murder

On a charge of murder Ahmedkhan Jalaluddin, watchman of Port Trust Chawls, Wadi Bunder, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, and was ordered to be remanded to custody till 23rd inst. pending further inquiries by the police.

It appears that on Wednesday night at about 10 p.m., Gangaram H. Bhandari (34) was entering the Port Trust Chawls compound, when the accused is said to have stopped him. An altercation ensued between the two and the accused is alleged to have assaulted Gangaram with his lathi.

The victim vomitted some blood and died immediately.

The inquest was opened on Thursday morning and adjourned.

A Rangoon message says, it is reported that the workers in the aluminium factory belonging to Messrs. Jeewanlal Ltd., in Thamaing, have gone on strike.

The labourers, it is stated, demand monthly, instead of weekly wages.

Madras.—The annual aerial Gymkhana conducted by the Madras Flying Club will be held on Sunday, February 17.

Revenue Receipts Decrease

(Continued from page 11)

worsened by nearly 7 lakhs, mainly as a result of the provision for payment to the Government of India of the debt instalments due to be paid in the current year (13 lakhs).

Excluding the five items mentioned in the last paragraph which appear on both sides of the account, there is a net decrease of two lakhs in revenue receipts. The chief item under which less receipts are expected is excise (16 lakhs) owing to the extension of the instalment system in Bombay City, counterbalanced by increased realisation under forest (5 lakhs), irrigation (9 lakhs) and extraordinary receipts (3 lakhs). The expenditure side of the estimates has increased by 5 lakhs, due to the provision of 13 lakhs for debt repayment partially counterbalanced by the net betterment of 8 lakhs spread over various other heads.

Pension Charges Increasing

Pension charges are still increasing and there is as yet no indication when the full pension cost of the improved scales of pay introduced in the years 1920-22 will be reached. Figures of expenditure under this head are as follows:—

	Paid in India	Paid in England
1934-35 (budget)	97	20
1934-35 (revised)	94	22
1935-36 (budget)	100	23

A special examination is being made of the more important differences between the Bombay Pension Rules and those contained in the Civil Service Regulations in order to ascertain the reasons for the very large increase in pension charges paid in India between the years 1920-21 and 1933-34.

Restoration of Cuts

The emergency cut of 10 per cent. in force during three months of 1931-32 and the whole year of 1932-33 lessened expenditure by 8 and 32 lakhs in the respective years.

The 10 per cent. cut for one month and 5 per cent. cut for eleven months during 1933-34 reduced expenditure by 17½ lakhs, of which 17 lakhs was a revenue betterment and ½ lakh under the capital heads. The 5 per cent. cut throughout the year 1934-35 is estimated to benefit the revenue account by 15 lakhs and the capital account by 1 lakh.

It has, however, now been announced that the Secretary of State has decided not to re-impose the cut in the salaries of the services under his control on its expiration on the 31st March 1935 and that the Government of India have taken similar action in respect of the Central Services.

As in previous year, the Government of Bombay have decided to follow the policy adopted by the Government of India in this matter, and the cut imposed upon the pay of the Provincial and Subordinate Services will be discontinued from the 1st April next.

Bombay Development Loan

The Bombay Development Loan of 1920 will mature on the 1st November 1935. The total loan subscribed was 9,38,93 of which 2,43,93 was retained by Government and the balance of 6,95,00 was re-lent to the Presidency Corporations for development purposes. The Bombay Port Trust is repaying its share of 2,00,00 by equated instalments of principal and interest spread over 30 years and its annual principal repayments have been utilised towards the maintenance of the one per cent. sinking fund for the loan.

The Bombay Municipality and the Improvement Trust have maintained their own sinking funds. The sinking fund maintained by Government is expected to amount to about 2,19,00 at the time when the loan matures and that of the Bombay Municipality to 42,33. From these two sources a total amount of 2,61,33 will be available in November next for the repayment of the loan. Of the balance of 6,77,60 the amount due from Government will be 77,40 and that from the Presidency Corporations will be 6,00,20.

These amounts have been included in the borrowing programme, 'vide' the section dealing with "Debts, deposits and advances". The fact that the loan matures on the 1st November next will not bring any relief in respect of interest charges in 1935-36 as by the terms on which the loan was raised a full year's interest will be due to be paid in that year, the instalment dates being the 1st May and the 1st November.

FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH

Deficit, Says Khan Bahadur Cooper Has Become Hardy Annual

Introducing the Budget the Finance Member said:

I must say that the individual occupying the position is no magician, and cannot work miracles, however much he may desire them. He has an inheritance from the past, and limitations of the present that he cannot shake off. He would fain have presented you with a prosperity budget, if it were in his power to do so. Instead he has to bring to your scrutiny any sympathetic consideration a budget with a deficit—a phenomenon and fact to which you are more than accustomed all these years. It is so usual that it may indeed be described as a hardy annual. However, I am glad to add that the true deficit is small, about 2 per cent. of our total revenue, and it is due to our commitments for the provision of debt repayments and the discontinuance of the five per cent. cut in salaries and increased cost of pensions.

I confess it is not a budget such as I would have liked to offer. But, then, we have been all these years in the slough of all round depression in point of trade, business and political peace.

Shrinking Revenues

I do not wish to travel over the ground covered by my distinguished predecessors in office regarding the condition of our finances generally, and the handicaps under which we are required to carry on our task. The story is familiar enough to you all. The Presidency cannot get its due share of the only elastic and expanding item of an income largely drawn from the industry of the Province—I mean the Income-tax. Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps and Forests, the chief sources of our revenue have not only ceased to expand but on the contrary, there are visible signs of shrinkage from those sources. Remissions and suspensions, rather than a regular return of the estimated revenues, have been the recurring feature of our yield in revenue from land.

And what we have been experiencing in the vagaries of the weather since the beginning of the new year makes me fear that in spite of the good monsoon and bumper crops that preceded them we may be faced with a diminution in income from that source, even this year as in the past.

If you go through the budget figures from 1921-22 and onwards you will find that our receipts under the four chief heads of revenue mentioned above during the past three years taken together have been less by nearly four crores than what they were between 1921-22 to 1929-30 on an average. The present budget does not mark an appreciable rise from this slump, as may be noted from figures quoted elsewhere.

Disturbing Possibilities

Last year the Finance Member in charge had sounded a warning note to the effect that the budget for 1934-35 was one of attenuation and much yet remained to be done to place our finances on a sound footing. The cut in pay has to be restored and debt repayment suspension could not be continued indefinitely. These contingencies have to be faced this year. Debt repayment and the discontinuance of the pay cut mean charges on the expenditure side of next year's budget of 16 and 14 lakhs respectively. Add to this the increased pension charges of 6 lakhs. Other disturbing possibilities have not yet completely disappeared.

The mill-industry is not free from its difficulties yet and reacts unfavourably on the prosperity of the province. We have done what we could to prevent the diversion of cotton and other trade from the port of Bombay. That has cost us more than ten lakhs a year in revenue. The alleviation of distress amongst the agricultural classes has all along been receiving our serious attention and measures are being planned to avert them.

The Next Best

If I cannot say that the budget I am presenting to this House is a prosperity budget, or even a balanced budget, I may at least claim that it is not one that plans for excessive expenditure without regard for economy and retrenchment. We cannot show any surplus but we can at least do the next best, which means not to spend more than is absolutely necessary to carry on. Depression in trade and industry is gradually disappearing, but it has not disappeared yet. Political peace is restored; but its continuance has yet to be definitely assured. Co-operation and harmonious working are making themselves visible on the distant horizon. But they have not yet materialised in such substance and volume, as to dispel all fear of reversion to type.

The budget has to take note of all these factors, and plan for economy and distribution of measures so as to ensure the advance and improvement which we may visualise. That is the standpoint from which I would ask for your attention to the budget and proceed to deal with it.

Fortunately for us, we know that the world conditions are improving and there is already a better market for the produce of the agriculturist resulting in a better yield of money to him. We have however to provide against the gamble in rain, and, as it now appears, even against sudden waves of cold and frost and the blight of crops. The Hon. Member then dealt with the features of the Budget as detailed in another column.

GOVERNOR ON RURAL IMPROVEMENT

(Continued from page 14.)

September was counterbalanced by rains in November which were beneficial to rabi—have recently been marred by the very severe cold weather which has caused considerable damage in some districts. The Revenue Member has just returned from a tour of the affected areas, and Government will take early steps to deal with the situation.

Benefits of Barrage

In Sind too, the inundation was a bad one, the river rising late and falling early, and the crops in the areas outside the Barrage have suffered. Damage was also done in certain areas by the cold spell to which I have referred. Fortunately, however, the irrigation from the Barrage canals has continued to be very satisfactory, and we have had the most striking instance of the benefits of that project in a year which would otherwise have been a disastrous one. Considerable progress has also been made in the grant of lands in the Barrage area and in the increase of cultivation and the introduction of higher yielding and more valuable crops.

The amelioration of the conditions of the rural population during the present economic depression has continued to attract the attention of Government. One of the principal features of the year has been the approval of a scheme for the establishment of a number of Land Mortgage Banks in suitable areas. Government propose to guarantee the principal and interest on the debentures which in the first instance will be issued by the Central Provincial Co-operative Bank, and to give a subsidy to the Bank for the first three years. Liquidation or old debts will be the principal object for which the loans will be advanced, but they will also be made for the redemption of land and houses and for other purposes which are likely to improve the condition of agriculturists.

Special remissions of land revenue have been continued, based chiefly on prices but also to some extent on the nature of the crops and the economic condition of the people. Nevertheless I think that you will agree that this is a measure which should be kept within well-defined limits.

The Co-operative Department is one on which attention is increasingly focussed at the present time. I am glad to say that the concession of lowering the rate of interest, provided a certain percentage of principal and interest is collected, has had a beneficial effect in the recovery of arrears. Very material progress has also been made, particularly in the Central Division, in the movement for village uplift and rural reconstruction.

Rural Improvement

The question of rural improvement is intimately connected with the development of Village Panchayats, and I am glad to be able to inform you that the Rules under Section 108 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act have now been finally published. I confidently expect that the publication of these Rules will allow of the more effective promotion of Village Panchyats which in turn will be the means of educating the villagers in the work of Local Self-Government.

In the matter of medical relief, voluntary effort has continued to supplement the activities of Government in the most striking fashion. In Bombay City we have again had the much valued support of the Western India Turf Club and the Hospitals Maintenance Committee, and one of the immediate results of this is that we have been able to re-open and maintain for two years a ward in the Ellappa Balaram Pavilion of the J. J. Hospital and another in the G. T. Hospital. We have also received the sum of Rs. 1,27,000 as the Government share of the proceeds the H.O.H. Fete. Of this sum, fifteen per cent. will be distributed among the Nursing Associations of the J. J., St. George's and G. T. Hospitals and it is proposed to devote most of the balance to the re-opening and maintaining of 35 additional beds in the B. J. Hospital for Children.

Department of Industries

Another form of progress in which you will be interested is the considerable development which has taken place in the activities of the Department of Industries during the past year. Following a decision arrived at in the Industries Conference of 1934 the Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 17,500 for expenditure on the improvement of the Hand Loom Weaving Industry during the present year and a sum of Rs. 39,500 for similar expenditure during the next year.

In drawing up a scheme for utilising these amounts, the Director of Industries has not lost sight of the fact that the most important problem facing the hand-loom weaver is that of the disposal of his products, and has proposed to form Industries Associations in certain districts, which will promote the marketing of these products on more efficient lines.

Government having undertaken a scheme to afford financial assistance to small industries, particularly cottage industries, by the grant of loans, rules for the grant of these loans are now ready and Government have proposed a provision in next year's budget under the heading of "Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments."

Constitutional Reforms

The year on which you are entering will be a memorable one. The scheme of constitutional reform which, after being presented in the form of the Joint Select Committee's report, has since been embodied in a Bill which is now before Parliament, and, in common with other Legislative bodies, you will, at the outset, have an opportunity of discussing it.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the publication of the report, and enough has been said and written about it for you to have formed an independent opinion, and this is not therefore an occasion for me to make more than the broadest remarks on the scheme.

Whatever doubts may have been felt that those who were responsible for framing the proposals were not actuated by the same ideals or the same desire for the realization of self-government in India as an integral part of the Empire as have been embodied in the preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919, should have been set at rest by the recent statement of the Secretary of State. If this is so, you should I think, hold that the proposals which have been formulated by the most authoritative and influential Committee which was possible were based on the utmost good will; and that what have been conveniently termed the safeguards of the constitution, are partly inherent in all constitutions and partly the outcome of the frankest attempt to meet the very real and practical difficulties which, as shown by the experience of the past seven years, will attend the making of perhaps the greatest legislative experiment which the world has ever seen.

What We Gain

I ask you to consider particularly what we have to gain in this Presidency. The Provinces will now have an individuality of their own, a clearly demarcated an exclusive field of jurisdiction, and an elected Legislature to which alone the Ministers will be answerable. There will be the widest measure of responsibility qualified only by the safeguards to which I have referred; and the agricultural and working classes and women will now have opportunities of taking part in the affairs of their country.

In this Presidency we should be fortified by the fact that its history for the last thirteen years does not show a single instance of the exercise of his over-riding powers by the Governor, and by the cordial relations which have existed between the Governor and his Ministers during that period. It is not therefore too much to assume that the safeguards need have little meaning in practice if the Constitution is worked in the same spirit of good will and co-operation which has characterized this Presidency in the past; and that those who will be the future elected members of the Legislative bodies will have the fullest opportunity of furthering the progress of this Presidency in the true spirit of representative Government.

STUDENT BOARDERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

About 50 student boarders of the Ogilvie Hostel attached to the Scottish Church College are reported to have gone on hunger-strike for the last two days as a protest against the action of the Hostel authorities in imposing fines on several students in connection with certain incident during the Saraswati Puja which the boarders performed in a neighbouring house.—United Press.

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FORCED TO PART WITH DAUGHTERS?

Armed Gangs Stage Abduction Of Girls In Lahore Village

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

Two cases of forcible abductions are reported. In one case house of a Muslim who was temporarily residing in improvised hut in fields at Kanganpur was raided by half a dozen persons armed with axes and lathis soon after midnight last night. They are alleged to have told the father on pain of death to part with both of his young daughters. The father was too terror stricken to offer resistance and the raiders carried away both the girls. The Police on Kanganpur are making investigations.

In the other case a dozen persons armed with lathis and other weapon carried off a Muslim woman along with another man from a public street in a village in Lahore District.

It appars that a Muslim woman named Rahmon who was married with a Muslim youth named Jeena in a village in Montgomery District after quarrelling with her husband came to Lyallpur. At the latter place she picked up friendship with a Muslim young man of a village in Lahore District who fetched her to his village.

Her parents followed her and made entreaties to the young man to allow their daughter to accompany them but he refused to entertain their request.

The following day it is alleged a party of about a dozen persons appeared in the village and carried off both the young man and the woman.

The police who were subsequently informed have now gone there to investigate.—A. P.

SAUGOR SHOPS GUTTED

Insurance Covers Part Of Loss Of Rs. 40,000

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 13.

A devastating fire, resulting in the complete destruction of two cloth shops and a loss of about Rs. 40,000 is reported to have broken out during the weekend in two shops at the Burra Bazaar, Saugor. One of the shops, which has sustained the heaviest loss it is reported, was covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is still shrouded in mystery. The police investigations are under progress.—United Press.

ENDURANCE

FOR YOUNG and OLD

Keep your lungs strong
And you will fight colds,
Get over the rigours of modern life.
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Take PULMOVIGOR and you can go up the Everest.

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PULMOVIGOR

MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House, Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

ACCUSED GETS 14 YEARS' R. I.

Sentenced For Assault On Capt. Alexander

JAIPUR, February 14.

The Sessions Judge, Jaipur, pronounced judgment in the case in which Abdul Salam was challaned by the Jaipur Police for assaulting Captain Alexander, Assistant Military Advisor, Rajputana, at night in his bedroom. The trial was held in the Central Jail and the accused conducted his own defence.

The Sessions Judge convicted the accused for attempt to murder and House trespass and sentenced him to 10 years and 4 years rigorous imprisonment respectivey, and also a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one year's further imprisonment.

The sentences will run concurrently.—A.P.

MADAME HALIDE IN LAHORE

Famous Turkish Authoress Given Public Reception On Arrival

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Feb. 14.

Madame Edib Khanum, the famous Turkish authoress was accorded public reception on her arrival at Lahore. She said in their childhood they thought of India as the land of magic and wonder, but as years rolled by they realised that India was not a mere land of magic and stones, but a live country with a big human heart.

She was impressed by the epoch making movements in India, and she prayed they might not lose a single human force to build the great magic of the future of India.

STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

A deputation on behalf of the B. A. and F. A. candidates of the ensuing University Examination waited upon the Vice-Chancellor of the University to acquaint him with the hardships they are likely to suffer if the proposed system of 2 papers a day is introduced for

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 12, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 10, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 12, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 7m
Sunset: 6h 39m
High Tide: 10-20 23-22
Low Tide: 5-03 16-22

Bombay University: Convocation for Conferring degrees, Sir C. J. University Hall, 1 p.m.

Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.

Anglo-Scottish Education Society's Schools: Annual Athletic Sports, Cooperage, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 16.

S. S. Kaisar-I-Hind with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: 4th Day of Big Meeting

Boy Scouts' Sports, Cooperage, 2-30 p.m.

Municipal Schools Exhibition in connection with "Education Week", Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road, 4-40 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 17.

Bombay Boy Scouts (Local) Association, eleventh annual sports, Cooperage, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, February 18.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association: Annual general meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 4-45 p.m.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the 'C' Ward Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi.

MALARIA CARRYING MOSQUITO

The list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria-carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ended 9th February is as under:—

In Connaught Road at No. 20, in an underground masonry tank.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

A meeting will be held on Sunday at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Social Service League Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to discuss the formation of the proposed "Social Workers' Society." All students and persons engaged in Social Service are invited to attend.

WOLF CUB SPORTS

To-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p. m. there will be the 11th Wolf Cub Sports and on Sunday 17th February Scouts and Rovers Sports at 3-30 p.m. on the Cooperage (W. I. F. A. grounds). Sir Hormuzdiar Dastoor will preside and Lady Dastoor will distribute the prizes on Sunday the 17th at the conclusion of the Sports.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 13th February, 1935, tenders to the amount of £1,745,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted approximately 57 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 20th February 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Ladies Should Listen" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Of Human Bondage" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Dancing Lady" at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-e-Hayat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Iron Duke" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Great Expectations". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kaliya Mardan" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Ghoul". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Anokha Prem" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Chu-Chin-Chow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Red Rider" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of European Lunch Time music. 2 p.m. Close down

6 p.m. Time signal. Indian programme. Half-an-Hour with Indian Tunes. 6-30 p.m. Classical and Light music. Sitar Solos 7-30 p.m. Pandit Madhavlal European Programme. 8 p.m. Empire relay Indian Programme. 8-30 p.m General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-50 p.m. European programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Empire relay. 9-45 p. m. Richard Meredith. 10 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Symphony Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 11 p. m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE

A musical concert by Bai Gangubai of Hubli will be given to-morrow (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m (S. T.) at the Forbes Gujarati Hall (Girgaum Back Road) under the auspices of the Indian Music Circle, Bombay.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward D. C. C. was held on the 12th inst., in the Committee's Office, at Parel. Sjt. K. A. Subramaniam was elected a Joint Hon. Secretary, in place of Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar (resigned). Sjt. Vinayakrao Bhuskute was elected a Council Member in place of Sjt. S. G. Gharat (resigned) and Sjt. S. Vaidyanathan was elected a Council Member in place of Sjt. M. G. Mhatre (resigned).

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

At the tenth annual general meeting of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh held last week, the annual report and the audited accounts for the preceding year were passed. Dr. Naik, the Joint Hony. Secretary, acquainted the meeting with the progress of the scheme of the Hindu Foundling Home in Bombay and appealed to the members and the public to help the Sangh to start the Home in the ensuing year. In the same meeting the following members were elected on the managing committee: Sir Govind B. Pradhan, Kt., (President), Dr (Mrs) Malinibai Sukhtankar, (Chairman), Mr. B. G. Parelkar Drs. M. B. Udgaonkar and Miss Lanibai Mankar, Messrs. Dwarkadas Soonderdas, M. B. Maniar, Govindrao Shinde. Dr. A. P. Naik . (Jt. Honv. Secretary) and others.

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LESLIE HOWARD
in

TO-MORROW.
TRANSATLANTIC
Merry-Go-Round
AN UNITED ARTISTS'
All-talking, Singing, Dancing
Musical Triumph.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"THE DANCING LADY"
with
JOAN CRAWFORD
CLARK GABLE
TO-MORROW
The One and Only
GARBO
in
"THE PAINTED VEIL"

DO YOU
BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty.* Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do—all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discoloured outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected, it may take longer) and see how marvellously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

"FIRST RATE CIVIC SCANDAL"

Corporation Appoints Committee To Inquire Into Inadequate Water Supply

"One of the first-rate civic scandals" is how the water supply to the citizens of Bombay was characterised by Mr. K. F. Nariman at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held on Thursday evening.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

A resolution appointing a Committee to enquire into the inadequate and discriminatory water supply was unanimously passed.

"What the citizens want are not committees and facts; they want more water; it looks as though we are having more committees and less supply," observed Mr. Nariman in urging upon the Commissioner to institute immediate measures in consultation with the Engineers, for a more generous supply of water, pending the proceedings and report of the Committee.

WHY RIFLE CLUB?

Another resolution for the inauguration of a rifle club was turned down, on the plea that money was solely needed for the purpose of welfare work for the citizens, such as medical relief.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday evening with Mr. Husseinali Rahimtoola, the Mayor in the Chair.

Dr. Poonsey Meisheri moved.

"In view of the very numerous complaints received from the public in regard to the inadequate supply of water due to low pressure, even on the ground floors of buildings, a Committee consisting of Councillors, in consultation with the Commissioner, be appointed to investigate the causes of deficient water supply and suggest adequate measures for regulating the supply so as to remove the grievances of the public."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the resolution.

"Civic Scandal"

Mr. K. F. Nariman observed that the problem of water supply became not only a first-rate civic problem but the manner and method of water supply had become a first-rate civic scandal. He thought that something was seriously wrong in the Administration somewhere. It was the foremost duty of every Municipality to provide the foremost amenity as water supply, was not a luxury but was a thing of daily need.

He said that discrimination was being made in the supply of water in various localities of the City. "If sufficient water supply is not forthcoming," warned the speaker, "the citizens would be justified in withholding the water-tax."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal then moved, "the Corporation desires that a Rifle Club be inaugurated by it with a view to provide facilities for training and practice in rifle shooting to the Councillors and other citizens of recognised standing who may be admitted to the membership of the Club under the rules to be framed by a special committeee of the House."

The mover said "There are thousands of rifle clubs in most of the Western countries. I shall describe briefly what they are in Great Britain, without presenting an account of the rifle clubs in other countries. In Great Britain there are two well-known and important associations connected with rifle clubs. One of them is the National Rifle Association and the other is the society of Miniature Rifle Clubs. This society has for its object encouragement of rifle shooting amongst all classes of British subjects throughout the British Empire. This society enjoys the support and patronage of some of the most distinguished men in Great Britain. It has for its patron Field Marshall H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. This society has for its object encouragement of rifle shooting not only in England and Scotland but encouragement of rifle shooting throughout the British Empire. India is an important part of the British Empire, so important indeed that it is impossible to think of the Empire without India. It is clearly India's duty to make a beginning to co-operate with the society in its laudable and broad-minded object and help in its fulfilment by establishing not one but thousands of rifle clubs in India.

Next to the Government of the Province it is the most important public institution. In point of finance, annual income and expenditure it is comparable to some of the major Indian States.

In our conditions, private initiative is not likely to succeed much. Public enthusiasm has yet to be aroused for this sort of sport, and continuity of effort has to be ensured. Government have inaugurated Urban Infantry Corps for military training of the citizens and we have also U. T. C. It is institutions like the rifle clubs that draw the people to enlist in the Indian territorial forces.

This Corporation spends more than thirty lacs on Primary education. It would be worth while spending the small amount required for a rifle club. Training in this manly exercise is as important as teaching in the three R's.

Mr. L. G. Pradhan supported the resolution.

After considerable discussion, the proposition was put to vote and declared lost 20 voting for and 25 against.

"MAY BE; I CANNOT SAY"

Magistrate's Evidence Before Ajra Inquiry

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 14.

When the Ajra Firing Enquiry Commission sat to-day, Rao Saheb Kulkarni's evidence was read. Mr. Kulkarni suggested several material alterations including names. Witness further corrected himself by stating "a dozen armed police supplied ten rounds each of which 54 remained unused" instead of six volleys as originally stated.

Magistrate Patwardhan's cross-examination was then resumed. Though severely cross-examined the witness often replied "may be. I cannot say." The witness emphatically denied the Muslim Counsel's allegation that one Ismail Adam, witness' peon was shot by mistake for Appa Ladjee, one of the Muslim leaders. The cross-examination concluded when the Court rose for lunch.—A.P.

Samrani Gives Evidence In Ajra Firing Inquiry

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 14.

After lunch in the Ajra Enquiry Mr. G. S. Samrani, police Sub-Inspector of Nipani, which is 28 miles from Ajra, was examined.

The witness stated that he visited Ajra on the 8th January with police inspector, Mr. Chikodi to investigate the high-way dacoity but he was stopped near Ajra library by a mounted Sowar who informed him about a riot going on and shots being fired. The witness met the Ichalkaranji Officers who came in a lorry containing blood stained clothes and weapons like axes. The witness visited the scene of firing and saw stones scattered on the roadside, four people dead and three injured, witness then reported the matter to Belgaum Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Further cross-examined the witness admitted that Mr. Kulkarni asked him for the procedure after rioting.

The police inspector of Chikodi, Antony D'Souza, was next examined.—A. P.

"KALIDASA" AT BOMBAY THEATRE

"Kalidasa—the Great Indian Poet" is the subject of a play that is to staged by the Natya Kala Seva Sangha, Bombay in Kanarese at the Bombay Theatre at 4 p.m. to-morrow Saturday.

The drama depicts the immortal poet's life, showing how from a low shepherd he rose to the eminence of great poet. The story is blended with subtle humour and engrossing romance. The performance will be directed by Mr. B. N. Hemsingh a talented actor and a well-known musician. The cast includes Miss Nagaratnam, a seven year old prodigy in music and versed in the Deccani school of music.

Dr. DESHMUKH LOSES AGAIN

Prof. Shah Wins 'Varsity Seat In City Corporation

ONE VOTE VICTORY

Keen contest was witnessed in the election to the Municipal Corporation from the University Constituency on Thursday, as both the candidates for the single seat, were nationalists. One of them was Mr. K. T. Shah and the other was Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. Polling was in progress for two hours. Out of the total 60 votes that were polled, Mr. K. T. Shah secured 30 and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh 29. One vote was declared invalid.

Mr. K. T. Shah was, therefore, declared duly elected by a narrow majority of one vote.

It will be recalled that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was defeated in the general election to the Bombay Municipality held on January 22.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING

Coroner's Jury's Verdict In Motor Fatality Inquest

The witnesses in a motor fatality case had each a different story to tell at the inquest held on Thursday over Dattoo Lakshman Kamchetty (35), a milk man, who had been knocked down and fatally injured by a motor lorry on Tuesday.

The evidence was so baffling that the Coroner's Jury was compelled to inspect the scene of the incident.

The Jury after a prolonged deliberation returned a unanimous verdict that death was due to the deceased having been knocked down and run over by the lorry driven by Sheikh Mahommad Sheikh Badamiya in a rash and negligent manner.

FIRST A.I.V.I.A. CERTIFIED STORES IN BOMBAY

Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar Ltd., have pleasure in announcing that the All-India Village Industries Association have been pleased to certify them as a genuine Stores for the manufacture and sale of village industries products like hand pounded rice, hand ground wheatmeal flour, village ghani pressed oil etc. The opening ceremony of this new department of the Swadeshi Bazar—the Gram Udyog Khata will be performed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to-morrow (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises of the Swadeshi Bazar (Sheikh Memon Street, Zaveri Bazar) when prominent citizens will be present. Members and sympathisers of the Bazar are cordially invited on the occasion. Loud speakers will be installed

LATE SIR J. HEATON'S SERVICES TO BOMBAY 'VARSITY

Vice Chancellor Pays Tribute To His Memory

Reference to the deaths of Sir John Heaton and the Right Rev. Mgr. Braz. de Monte, who were at one time connected with the Bombay University, was made by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, at a meeting of the University Senate held on Thursday afternoon.

For a period of three years, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said, the late Sir John Heaton was the Vice-Chancellor of the University. During that time the most outstanding event that took place was the visit of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, the Vice-Chancellor of the Manchester University. Sir Alfred Hopkinson had been invited to advise as to the possible and suitable lines of development of University activities and his report largely influenced the work undertaken subsequently.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Braz. de Monte was an ordinary Fellow of the University for nearly a period of twelve years, and remained thereafter an honorary Fellow till his death.

New Fellows

The following Fellows were assigned to the Faculties shown against their respective names by the Senate.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Arts and Law; Divan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Arts and Law; Dr. U. M. Daudpota, Arts; Ghulam Kadir Mohamed Shahban, Arts; Fred Stones, Esq, Technology Dr. G. W. Burley, Technology; C. M. Lane, Esq., Technology.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Milkmen In Local Trains

The heaviest passenger traffic in the local trains running from the suburbs both to Victoria Terminus and Church Gate in the mornings is between 9 and 11 and from these two stations to the suburbs in the evenings is between 5 and 7. During these hours passengers, hardly get even standing accommodation, in spite of trains running every few minutes. While the passengers are in a hurry either to get to their offices or to their homes, they do not mind standing, if they could get to their destination without further inconvenience. But what is felt more by the passengers is the lack of proper arrangement by the authorities concerned to see that the passengers are not further inconvenienced. It is the experience of practically every third class passenger travelling either by the G.I.P. or by the B. B. and C. I. to dodge the milk vessels that are strewn in the passages inside the compartments. The milkmen think it their right to carry their milk pots in the compartments in spite of the compartment being crowded to choking point. It has happened several times that passengers have tumbled over the milk pots thus spilling all the milk, and leading to quarrels with the milkman. The authorities would be well advised to see that the milkmen do not carry their vessels in the compartments, especially when they are overcrowded. Unless they stop them there are bound to be several fights in running trains. There is always a special van for those carrying milk and fish. The milkmen should be compelled to get into these vans or it would be better they were not allowed to travel during the busy hours with their milk vessels.

Hindu Women's Rights

The women of Bombay have done well in taking up arms against the Bill of Mr. H. R. Desai to amend the Law of Adoption. Under the proposed amendment, a Hindu widow will be deprived of her right of adoption in a joint Hindu family altogether; because, taking human nature as it is, the self-interest of the undivided co-partners, who have got the share of the widow's deceased husband by survivorship, will never allow them to give up that share by giving their consent to the adoption. It will be interesting to note, however, that as far back as June 1921, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council emphatically declared in favour of the Hindu widow and pointed out in their judgment that a Hindu widow had the right of adoption without the consent of her husband's kinsmen whether he died joint or separate in the family.

J. P. C. BATTLE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued From Page 1).

Hall after the Finance Member's speech.

It is understood that one of the member, suggested that since the original Report had been turned into a Bill and the Bill had passed its second reading in the House of Commons, non-Officials should deliberately keep quiet without expressing any opinion on it. This view was accepted by practically all the members and was carried by an overwhelming majority. But one of the ten members, who has given notice of an amendment, is stated to have expressed his desire to move his amendment as he had a mandate from his constituency.

While the Bombay Council would have been the first legislative body in the country to have sprung a surprise by refusing to discuss the report, if that single member had agreed not to move his amendment, it probably will have the misfortune to discuss practically all the ten amendments.

AWARD BATTLE.

The position as at present is that the Nationalists, who number about 20 are prepared to vote for Mr. Mitha's amendment, provided, the first part of his amendment, referring to the Communal Award is deleted.

As in the Assembly, so also in the Bombay Council, the question of voting centres round the Communal Award. The Nationalists are against expressing any opinion on the Communal Award, and if the amendment about the Award is moved, these twenty members will remain neutral. But there are a few like Messrs. Kale and Tairsee, who would not only vote, but speak vehemently against the Communal Award.

It is also not known, as to whether the Government benches will follow other Provincial Councils and stop going into the lobby, giving full freedom to the elected members to express their opinion.

As it is, there is every probability of Mr. Mitha's amendment being carried, and the number of votes the other amendments would get cannot be stated now, because it would depend on the order the President would put them to vote.

MOVE FOR SINGLE AMENDMENT.

Some of the more enthusiastic members of the Council have still some hope of arriving at a settlement so that a single amendment could be moved. Those fifty members who met in the evening have appointed a Committee of four members to devise a means and draft an amendment acceptable to all The members are meeting again in the morning to discuss the question and if possible to arrive at a compromise.

The Bombay Council has been allotted only nine hours for discussing the J.P.C. Report, and it would not be a surprise, if the President allotted time limit to each speaker. From those nine hours at least half an hour might be taken up each day for questions and answers giving barely eight hours for the Councillors to have their say on the Report.

CORPORATION TO PAY DAMAGES

Arbitration Award In Water Course Dispute

KARACHI, Feb. 11.

That Karachi Corporation should pay rupees thirty thousand besides Rs. 350 per month for twenty years to Seth Khemchand Mangaldas is the Award given by Mr. Jamshed Mehta ex-Mayor, Karachi and the Collector of Karachi in connection with longstanding dispute, Seth Khemchand claiming the damages for his lands becoming barren because of diversion of water from his water course. He contended that the Municipal Water Works being on low level the water did not flow into his watercourse from which his lands used to be watered. This according to him put him in great loss and the matter was referred to arbitrators who gave their Award to-day.—A. P.

PATHE
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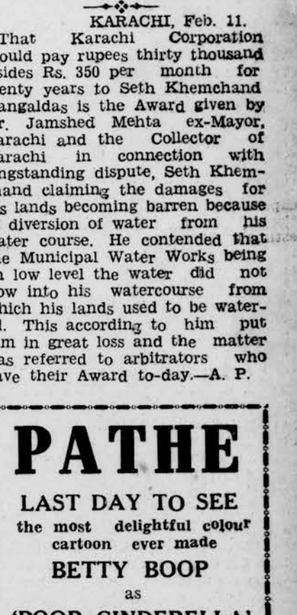
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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1935

PRESIDENCY FINANCES

Khan Bahadur Cooper's first Budget is a mournful tale of continued deficit and depression, which is unrelieved by any ray of hope as to the arrival of better times, even round the corner. A glance at the Introductory Note of the Finance Secretary will show the extent of this continued deficit, its aggregate size, and the ravages it has worked upon the Balances of the Presidency. From an opening Balance in 1921-22 of some 306 lakhs, which rose in 1924-25 to 488 lakhs, there has been a steady decline, till in 1931-32, there was a negative balance of 45 lakhs; and though that figure might be said to have slightly improved, the improvement can scarcely be said to reflect a real betterment in the situation. Taxes have in the meanwhile been added, till there hardly remains a single taxable commodity, occasion, or person, which is not burdened to the hilt to meet the needs of this impecunious province.

Vital Aspect Ignored

Mr. Cooper has struck a new vein in his Budget speech in dilating upon the suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, ordered by the Government in Sind and elsewhere. We have no desire to minimise the service of these suspensions and remission; we would even congratulate Government on their adoption, late but still just. They "have decided that when considering proposals for remissions they will, as an experiment, take into account the comparative fall in prices, as well as the nature of the season as a whole, and the economic condition of the people." But while one feels grateful for this belated relief, while one may acknowledge the justice, equity and economy of this excellent principle of land revenue assessment and collection, one cannot help observing that this very fact makes the problem more acute than ever. Whatever Government think about the possibility of a rise in prices of agricultural produce, no such rise appears on the horizon; and while no appreciation of the agriculturist's position is attainable, the principal sources of the Presidency revenue must continue to decline. With the revenues from Land, Stamps, Forests, etc., falling, or stationary and with expenditure impossible to curtail below a certain limit, the condition of the Presidency finances, on the authorities' own showing, is a matter of the greatest anxiety. Mr. Cooper may bewail the absence of the elastic sources of revenue in the Presidency Exchequer; but so long as the finances of the Central Government continue to be what they are generally believed to be, so long as the claims of the Army, the public services and of the spending departments are given precedence over any consideration of relief to the provincial tax-payer, there can be no hope of the Presidency Government obtaining any of those sources of revenue which could be made to expand when needed. Mr. Cooper's Budget gives no indication that this aspect of the problem has been seriously considered by Government, or that they are taking measures to remedy the situation.

No Retrenchment

The one remedy of the situation, curtailment of expenditure, is not attended to even by Mr. Cooper. Despite all his plea for co-operation and understanding, despite all his realism regarding the shrinking revenue, the Finance Member is unable to resist the pressure which has made him provide for additional expenditure even in this year of some 42 lakhs. In these conditions, it would, indeed, be expecting too much from this Government, or its Finance Member that they should give immediate effect to such rigorous retrenchment as was outlined in the Thomas Report. That document and its recommendations seem to be interred even without a funeral oration; and, with the "Special Responsibilities" indicated in the India Constitution Bill, there can be no hope of progress on these lines,—which alone promise any real and lasting relief. In these circumstances, there can be nothing but dissatisfaction with the Budget, as it stands, and the burdens it imposes, however much one might understand the position of the Finance Member, appreciate the legacy he has received, and sympathise with the lot he has to bear.

Undeserved Praise

The Governor's address to the Bombay Legislative Council was a review of the more or less well-known happenings of the last few months, not unlike a summary of the official annual report of the administration of the Presidency. It covered a very wide ground and consequently had little to say about the Reforms Bill, though he regarded the question of Indian reforms as "perhaps the greatest legislative experiment which the world has ever seen." Being an official, Lord Brabourne had to boost the Bill, and he performed his task duly. Being a patriotic Britisher, he could not have failed to see how thoroughly it has safeguarded the political and economic interests of Britain.

The Governor was most complacent in commenting upon the proposed scheme of provincial autonomy. But when he ventured to observe that the Provincial Ministers would be responsible only to the Legislative Council and that there would be "the widest measure of responsibility," qualified "only" by a few safeguards, he conveniently underestimated the irresponsibility concentrated in those safeguards. It is utterly misleading to say that safeguards are "inherent in all constitutions," as has been proved to the hilt again and again by Indian critics of the proposed scheme.

In an attempt to suggest that, whatever might be the effect of the safeguards in other provinces, they would be practically inoperative in this Presidency, Lord Brabourne said:

"In this Presidency we should be fortified by the fact that its history for the last thirteen years does not show a single instance of the exercise of his over-riding powers by the Governor, and by the cordial relations which have existed between the Governor and his Ministers during that period. It is not, therefore, too much to assume that the safeguards need have little meaning in practice if the Constitution is worked in the same spirit of good-will and co-operation which has characterized this Presidency in the past. I commend you to your deliberations on this subject with the knowledge that we are fortunate in having in this Presidency a Legislative body which has established the highest reputation for sober thought and sober judgment."

We do not know if such fulsome praise made any members of the Council blush. But it is quite true that if the future Councils are to be subservient like the present—the safeguards will undoubtedly remain inoperative, and British Governors will for ever sing the praise of the good-will and sober judgment of the Legislature of this Presidency. But Lord Brabourne knows that the future Councils will be substantially different from the present one. Their notions of good-will and co-operation will often be different from those of the Governor whose view will prevail in a conflict between him and the Ministers? Lord Brabourne himself will have to admit that the former's will must prevail in most cases. And that fact alone proves the mockery of autonomy even in the provinces.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

Surely Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is unfair to the Congressmen in the Legislative Assembly when he charges them with having gone back on the decision of the Congress in respect of the Communal Award. While in one breath he points out, truly enough, that the Congress had resolved that it would "neither accept nor reject the Communal Award," he complains that the Congress M.L.A.'s did not vote against Mr. Jinnah's motion for the acceptance of the Award. We utterly fail to see any change of front on the part of these Congressmen. The attitude of neutrality which they adopted was strictly in accord with the spirit of the Congress mandate, which was that if the Muslims insisted on standing by the Communal Award, Congressmen should not oppose such a demand. On the other hand, if Hindus, feeling aggrieved, wanted to reject the Award, Congressmen should not oppose such a movement. It was such a strictly neutral attitude that was adopted by the Congress M.L.A.'s towards Mr. Jinnah's motion. Any other attitude would have meant a clear violation of the Congress decision. Any active opposition to the Award, such as is suggested by Pandit Malaviya, would have been opposition to the acceptance of the Award by one of the parties, i.e., the Muslims. If, in stead of Mr. Jinnah's motion the Congress-Nationalist motion for the rejection of the Award had come up for vote first and the Congress M.L.A.'s had opposed it, would the Panditji have said that the Congressmen had obeyed the Congress mandate? On the other hand, would he not have bitterly complained that there had been a violation of the Congress pledge of neutrality? If neutrality towards the Hindu viewpoint is justified and is in strict accord with the Congress decision why does he not realise that similar neutrality towards the Muslim standpoint also is called for on the part of Congressmen? May we remind Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that both during the Congress session and immediately afterwards the loudest complaint of himself and his party against the Congress in the matter of the Communal Award was that by the attitude of neutrality which the Congress M.L.A.'s were going to adopt in the Assembly they would be perpetuating the Award. If Congressmen were, then, expected to remain neutral, why does the Panditji expect now that Congressmen would or should give up that neutrality? It is obvious that the Panditji is unable to rise above his own partisan outlook in these matters.

As to his statement that he was assured by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel that the Congressmen would vote against the motion for the acceptance of the Communal Award, either the Panditji misunderstood the import of the Sardar's remark or the Sardar himself had not a clear idea in his own mind as to the exact shape which the motions for or against the Communal Award would take. In any case, the Congress mandate being quite clear, the Sardar or any other Congress leader in or outside the Assembly, had no business to hold out any such assurance as that the Congress Party "would vote against the motion for the acceptance of the Award." We may be sure that the Sardar did not give such an assurance at least in the form in which the Panditji suggests he received it. In this connection, it would be well to remember that withholding of support to any proposition is sometimes construed—though, strictly speaking, wrongly,—as opposition to it, by careless thinkers. The misunderstanding between the Sardar and the Panditji has probably risen through some such careless thinking on the part of one or the other, or, perhaps, both. An attitude of strict neutrality towards the Communal Award such as was resolved upon by the Congress and such as was actually taken up by the Congress M.L.A.'s in the Assembly is the only one which a truly patriotic organisation like the Congress can assume consistently with its avowed friendly feelings towards all the communities, small and big, which inhabit this land. Any other attitude would be tantamount to a betrayal of the common weal. It is certainly not that the Congress is enamoured of the Communal Award—far from it. It regards the Award as an evil which has been thrust on the nation. But the way to eradicate the evil is not by indulging in bitter internecine warfare. The path of wisdom and safety lies in determined efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement of the differences among ourselves. If one-tenth of the energy which the leaders of the major communities are expending on voicing their "grievances" against other communities could be diverted by them towards finding the points of agreement among the various claims of these communities, the solution of the communal problem would not be far-off. Would that these leaders possessed the gift to see themselves as others see them! We trust the conversation that are now being carried on between Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah regarding a communal settlement will soon end satisfactorily.

ANALYSIS OF J. P. C. REPORT

The Proposed Federal Constitution Perpetuates An Undisguised Breach Of Faith

By K. T. SHAH.

Bad as the recommendations of the Report are, from the point of view of the political emancipation and economic development of this country, in regard to the Provinces, they are unspeakably worse in regard to the proposed structure of the new national Federal Government of India. When Mahatma Gandhi accepted Federation, in his Delhi Pact with Lord Irwin in 1931, he did not dream of the type of Federation the authors of this Report would force upon us. When he allowed the Pact to add "safeguards during the transition period in the interests of India," he could not have dreamt that the term would be interpreted and applied in the sense in which it is used in this Report. When the Indian Liberals of the calibre of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru insisted on Responsibility at the Centre as a "sine qua non" of any constitutional changes acceptable at all to Indian public opinion, they could not have dreamt of that brand of "responsibility" which the Report introduces with so many flourishes at the Centre.

Breach Of Faith

On every count, therefore, the federal structure of the proposed national Government of India, the constitution and functions of the new federal authorities, the powers and prerogatives,—it is difficult to find another more expressive and appropriate phrase,—of the Governor-General and the Viceroy, are all conceived in a spirit of distrust of Indians and an intention of depriving them of their just dues, which only the extreme casuistry of the authors of this Report could save from being branded as an undisguised breach of faith.

Concessions To Princes

The very structure of the proposed Federation is noteworthy. On the platitudinous excuse, repeated 'ad nauseam', that Indian conditions are peculiar, they envisage a Federation in which each State would join as and when the Ruler likes,—there is no mention of either the State as a political unit, or of the people of the State,—and to the extent that the Ruler by his Instrument of Accession specifies. The Report does, no doubt, add some high-sounding remarks about the advisability of uniformity in the terms of accession of each Ruler to the Federation; but the right is unquestioned and unexceptioned of each Ruler to dictate his own terms.—If such an expression could be in order when speaking of such a helpless lot of people, 'vis-a-vis' the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, as the Indian Princes,—for joining the Federation, and remaining in it. That they would have, if and when they join, and for such of them as join,—their own mode of selecting or nominating their representatives (?) in the Federal Chambers of Legislature, totally different from, if not radically opposed to the principle governing the election of the corresponding representatives ('sic') of the Indian Provinces; that they will have their own concessions, indemnities and impunities in regard to finance for joining the Federation; that they will have their own special relations with the personal representative of the Sovereign in matters which embody the indescribable perquisites of Paramountcy,—these are all concessions to the Princes which fundamentally vitiate the scheme of these so-called Constitutional Reforms for India.

Democracy Sacrificed

The place of these Princes or their nominees in the Federal Cabinet; their rights or obligations in respect of collective consultation and responsibility of the Federal Ministry; their powers of blocking any advance on democratic lines,—these can be more easily imagined than described,—if only one takes the trouble to go through this amazing document. There is thus both reason and wisdom and political sagacity in Mr. Jinnah's amendment in the Assembly condemning outright the entire portion of the Report dealing with the central structure, its powers and functions. British India cannot consent to have a federation,—much as all ardent patriots and nationalists might desire the complete unity and solidarity of this country's political structure,—in which every accepted principle of popular government is to be belied and betrayed; in which every ideal of true democracy is to be sacrificed to the demands of British Imperialism; in which every opportunity for distributive justice to the masses of this country,—starved in body and stunted in mind,—is to be scientifically excluded. The Princes are, it is in an open secret, only made the excuse of these retrograde and reactionary recommendations; it is British Imperialism and British Capitalism, which have inspired the present proposals, dictated the Safeguards contained therein, and demanded the "Special Responsibilities" of the Executive chiefs.

(Continued on page 11.)

Frankly Speaking

GOVERNMENT'S "ASSURANCES"

Sir N. N. Sircar could not but admit in the Assembly that assurances given to the British Government about the "Reforms" were the Government of India's "own opinion." Since the Government of India have the constitutional right to ignore public opinion and since they invariably exercise that right they are, perhaps, not open to criticism in giving gratuitous assurances based on their own opinion. But if these "assurances" were intended to imply, as we suspect, the suggestion that the "Reforms" would be worked in a spirit of acceptability by representatives of public opinion, then the honest course now for the Government is to withdraw them. The result of the debate in the Assembly and the analysis of the voting obviously demand such a course. We do not suggest that individuals will not be found to hug the reforms to their bosom. India is not without her Ghaznavis, Kollengodes and the rest of them. Indeed, India is not even without her Sircars who would swear undying opposition to what they genuinely detest and then resign themselves to it in a spirit of misdirected sourness. But such individuals are not representatives of public opinion.

CONGRESS SUCCESS IN ASSEMBLY

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari states in a Press interview that Government, having sustained a number of defeats owing to the Congress having formed a strong united opposition by co-operating with other Nationalist groups, are trying through subtle propaganda to under-rate the success of Congressmen. That sort of propaganda by Government is nothing new. But it has always failed to achieve its purpose and will always fail. And the repeated failure only emphasizes the contrast between the position of Government and that of Congress in the estimation of the public. If the Congress relies for the full success of its plans on other Nationalist groups that only shows that it cares more for the country than for its own prestige and that it knows with whom to co-operate and with whom to non-co-operate.

GOVT. AND GENEVA CONVENTIONS

It was a peculiar plea that Sir Frank Noyce offered in urging the Assembly not to ratify the Geneva Convention regarding regulation of hours of work in Sheet Glass Works. According to him it would appear that workers should suffer long hours because there is only one factory in India, while this very fact ought to entitle them to greater protection. We hope when the question comes up before the Assembly for reconsideration in terms of Mr. B. Das' amendment, the workers get the relief that they amply deserve. Another important amendment which Sir Frank Noyce invited the Assembly not to accept relates to Unemployment Insurance. Sir Frank urged that the problem of unemployment of the Industrial worker is comparatively less serious. True, but it only emphasizes the urgency of looking into agricultural and middle class unemployment also; it does not minimise the importance of industrial unemployment. Sir Frank's main argument, however, was that the proposal was impracticable. We take it that Sir Frank, like the rest of his countrymen, will claim to be proud of the blessings of British rule which India has enjoyed for over a century. Does it occur to him that what is regarded in the rest of the civilised world as the very first duty of the State is regarded not even as the last duty? It is merely dismissed as something "impracticable."

SIR P. SIVASWAMY'S CRITICISM

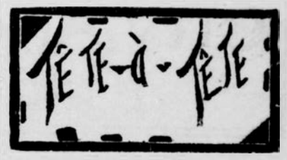
Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, an eminent Liberal and an acknowledged authority on the Law and Theory of Constitutions, is dissatisfied with the speeches of Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Thomas Inskip. "British statemen", he concludes from these speeches, "are unwilling to commit themselves to any statutory declaration which may possibly interfere with their complete freedom to grant such a measure of responsibility and in such small stages and at such times as they wish to grant it." He objects to the absence of a preamble which "will be morally binding on succeeding Governments." We doubt it.

QUESTION FOR LIBERALS.

But while granting that all that he says is good sound Liberalism, we cannot help remarking that it is incomplete even from the Liberal point of view. The issue of the preamble, although vital enough, has been pushed into the background by the interpretation of "Dominion Status" given by Government sokesmen in the Commons. The question for Liberals is whether they accept the definition of "Dominion Status" for India as something different from what is explicitly stated in the Statute of Westminster. In the interest of their very 'raison-d'etre' Indian Liberals must answer the question immediately and categorically.

FUTILITY OF REPRESSION

In reply to a question about detentions in Bengal since April 1930 under the various repressive measures the Home Member stated that 21 were detained under Regulation III of 1818, 1,653 were interned under various Ordinances, the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the like, and 48 were externed under the same Ordinances. These figures do not tell the whole tale of repression and the misery it has inflicted upon the unfortunate province. But if there are any who feel that all this repression and misery have removed or even reduced the discontent in the province, they are verily living in a fool's paradise. Even if there is an apparent peace in the province, it cannot be real or lasting. It may be dangerously deceptive, discontent having been driven deep underground—for the time being.



"INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE AND FEDERATION

Postponement Plea."
—Headlines.

How definitely foolish when the "Reforms" Bill practically postpones everything and not Federation alone.

* * * *

The London "Times" invites Indian politicians to "devote less attention to fault-finding and rather more to fact-finding."

Thanks, but it would be a needless process of repetition. The facts were found out first.

This is not, however, to suggest that the "Times" invitation will evoke absolutely no response. At least Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. H. P. Mody, to say nothing of the others in the same boat, will, we are certain, willingly oblige.

* * * *

"They must consider the eastern psychology. Everyone knew they could not afford to take Indian expressions of opinions at their full face value."

It is Sir Malcolm Hailey speaking only a couple of days after Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir Thomas Inskip and Mr. R. A. Butler had expressed their opinions on the face value of "pledges," "Dominion Status" etc.

Now suppose we proceeded to consider the Oriental psychology. . . . But we mustn't, for it would be objected to as creating racial animosities.

We, however, admire the blatant complacency of Sir Malcolm and the rest of them.

* * * *

According to Sir Frank Noyce, quoting the opinion of the Whitley Commission, Unemployment Insurance is not feasible in India.

May British Rule in India live longer.

* * * *

In England, said Sir Frank, it was initiated by the Trade Unions so that when Government legislated in the matter, they had a solid foundation for the scheme.

So that the duty of the State to its 'raison d'etre' begins only after somebody else has provided a solid foundation for a particular scheme.

By the way has Sir Frank heard of Bismarck and Germany? We fear not.

* * * *

Sir Frank glibly conjured the report of the Whitley Commission. There were a few other questions that were "thoroughly investigated by the Whitley Commission" which came to the conclusion that they were 'not' feasible. But the recommendations were not adopted. And naturally. All labour problems in India can be exhaustively divided under two heads:—

(1) Those not considered feasible by the Whitley Commission, Government agreeing and

(2) The rest not considered feasible by the Government.

May British rule in India live longer still!

* * * *

It is understood that on the occasion of his visit to Indore, Gandhiji is to be presented with a purse of two lakhs for the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

It is, however, not yet understood that Sir N. N. Sircar and Mr. Hallet have made due note of the proposed presentation.

* * * *

"FATHER-IN-LAW ALLEGES HE WAS ROBBED BY SON-IN-LAW."
—Headline.

We sympathise with the robber if the article in question is the daughter.

* * * *

Addressing the Bombay Legislative Council His Excellency declared "The year on which you are entering will be a memorable one."

It will be. Let us imagine ourselves to be in the year 1955 and reading the historian's review of the situation created by the J. P. C. report, his analytical criticism of the proposals—also the safeguards, his study of Indian currents and British under currents etc., etc.

Yes, 1935 will be a "memorable" year.

* * * *

Proceeding to make not more than "the broadest remarks on the scheme," His Excellency said among other things that the safeguards were.

"Partly the outcome of the frankest attempt to meet the very real and practical difficulties which, as shown by the experience of the past seven years, will attend the making of perhaps the greatest legislative experiment which the world has ever seen."

What we like best and admire most enthusiastically in His Excellency's choice of superlatives, especially the first one.

* * * *

"Is he trustworthy?"

"Trustworthy! Why, I'd trust him with my life."

"Yes, but how about money?"

Hauptmann Found Guilty Of Murder

Will Be Electrocuted On March 25

FLEMINGTON, February 14.

The Jury found Bruno Hauptmann guilty of murder of the first degree involving the death penalty. The verdict came at 10-30 last night when the judge was preparing to leave for his home.

All present concluded that the jury was in a hopeless deadlock when the Sheriff suddenly announced that a verdict had been reached.

The judge set Monday March 25 for the electrocution.—Reuter.

HISTORY OF CASE

The following is a brief history of the case:—

March 1, 1932.—Baby kidnapped from bedroom in Lindbergh home at Hopewell, New Jersey. Note left demanding 50,000 dollars (£10,000) ransom.

March 2.—Thousands of police and detectives began search for kidnappers in which aeroplanes, warships, and yachts joined. Search spread to Europe, and detectives visited England.

March 9.—Dr. John F. Condon, a schoolmaster, acting as intermediary under name of "Jafsie," established contact with supposed kidnappers. Few days later he paid ransom to someone in cemetery at Bronx, New York. Baby was not returned.

May, 1932.—Discovery of baby's body in bushes near Lindbergh home. Search intensified.

September, 1934.—Hauptmann cashed note identified as one of ransom notes. Watched for two days and then arrested. More ransom notes found hidden in his garage.

November, 1934.— Hauptmann extradited from New York to New Jersey to stand trial.

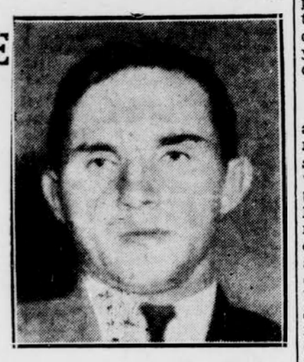
January 3, 1935.—Trial began at Flemington, New Jersey.

Various "exhibits," sufficient to fill three lorries, were stacked in the court and adjoining rooms during the trial. They included the ladder down which the kidnapper carried the child, the baby's sleeping-suit, sent during ransom negotiations as proof of possessions of the child, and ransom notes and tools from Hauptmann's home.

Nearly 400 witnesses were examined.

The prosecution was in the hands of a Jew, Mr. David Wilentz, Attorney-General for the State of New Jersey; an Irishman, Mr. Edward Reilly, of Brooklyn, lead for the defence.

There were two judges, Mr. Thomas W. Trenchard, aged 71, and Mr. Adam O. Robbins, who is 55.



BRUNO HAUPTMANN

The 12 jurors were chosen from no fewer than 150 men and women summoned to court. None of them were anxious to serve as they had received threats of death from mysterious sources. Four hundred newspaper men and women reported the trial for the chain of American journals. Bets were openly taken on the result, which is an unheard of thing in European countries.

HAUPTMANN TO APPEAL

FLEMINGTON, February 14.

Mr. Reilly, the Defence Counsel, has announced intention of appeal to the highest Court.—Reuter.

LINDBERGH AWAITS VERDICT

FLEMINGTON, February 13.

After waiting nearly four hours for the verdict in the Hauptmann case Col. Lindbergh returned to his home in Englewood, New Jersey, where the verdict will be telephoned to him.—Reuter.

REMISSION OF DUTIES

London Takes Soundings After De Valera's Announcement In Dail

LONDON, Feb. 13.

With reference to Mr. de Valera's announcement in the Dail, it is learned in London that Soundings have taken place with a view to arranging mutual remission of duties, but it is made clear on behalf of British Government that such a proposal could not be contemplated, until the full amount of the land annuities (of which a substantial amount is still in arrears) has been received.

Quite apart from this question, both sides are reported to favour further trade agreements, but there has apparently been no definite signs of the steps to settle political differences.

The Dominions Secretary Mr. Thomas is expected to refer Mr. de Valera's announcement in his speech at the Constitutional Club to-morrow.—Reuter.

SYED RAZA ALI IN DURBAN

DURBAN, Feb. 13.

Syed Raza Ali has arrived Mr. M. M. Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, called on him.

Referring to Indian grievances in Transvaal, Mr. Raza Ali said he intended to go into the matter with the Union Government.

The Raza Ali who is enthusiastic for western education among women, said he had been telling that the Indians in the East Coast must educate girls as well as boys. If girls were taught, boys education would naturally follow.—Reuter.

GERMAN REPLY TO ANGLO-FRENCH PROPOSALS

Will Be Sent To Diplomats But Not For Publication

BERLIN, February 13.

The German reply to the Anglo-French proposals is expected to be in the hands of the diplomats of the countries concerned to-morrow or the day after, but it is doubtful whether it will be published at present as many points need further clarification.

Hitler has thrashed out with his advisers all the problems raised by the Anglo-French proposals, and great care is being taken here to say nothing to prejudice future negotiations.—Reuter.

RESTORATION OF SALARY CUTS

Roosevelt Approves Proposals & Asks Congress To Find Money

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

President Roosevelt has approved the full restoration of the cuts in Government salaries from April 1 and has intimated the Congress that it must provide revenue to meet this expenditure. It is estimated that the present restoration of the last 5 per cent of the original 15 per cent cut in the salaries would cost Government 16 million dollars.—Reuter's Special.

Legislative Assembly

GOVT. TAXATION POLICY UNDER FIRE

Grigg Agrees With Non-Official Criticism

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Assembly took up for discussion on Thursday Dr. Ziauddin's resolution recommending the Governor-General-in-Council to take immediate steps to revise the present taxation policy.

Prof. Ranga moved an amendment to the effect that taxation be redistributed in order to lower the burden of the poorer classes. He said that during the last 30 years, the poor people had been overburdened with taxation. A large income was derived from income tax rather than customs, therefore the burden fell on the poorer classes. The reason why the Central Government was increasing the burden on the poor, year after year, was that they could rely on indirect taxation.

GREAT HARDSHIP

Mr. A. S. Ayyangar moved an amendment to the effect that the revision of the taxation policy should take place particularly with respect to the assessment of the income tax on incomes below Rs. 2,000 and excise duties on matches and sugar. The lowering of the minimum amount of taxable income to Rs. 1,000 had caused great hardships on the members of the Joint Hindu Family System, and the Excise duty on matches had caused a great increase in Imports of foreign matches into India and thus causing dislocation of the match industry, and the sugar duty was also similarly hit in India.

PRICE REDUCTION

Mr. Mukerji (Bengal Official) said the reduction of the duties of particular articles could not be effected in an isolated manner as they were interdependant. If the reduction was made in respect of one article, and increase would have to be made in respect of another. The Government could not raise the price of agricultural articles in an arbitrary manner, as some people think, as the prices of all commodities being interdependant, the increase in agricultural products would automatically increase the prices of other necessities of life.

With regard to the demand for the fixing of the land revenue on the incomes of the land, he said such a proposal would hit the painstaking farmer, who got most return from his land while the lazy land-owner would pay nothing.

INDIRECT TAXATION.

Mr. Aney held that a considerable proportion of the Revenues of the Central Government, as well as the Provincial Governments were raised by way of indirect taxation and only a small proportion by direct taxation. Indirect taxes were generally levied, not by the Legislatures, but by certain executive authorities by virtue of their rule-making powers. In fact, the imposition of indirect tax has been recognised as part of the essential principles of a democratic system of government. Mr. Aney regretted that a large amount of the revenues were raised by the Government without the popular representatives of the Assembly being consulted. This system of taxation without representation ought to be done away with. The speaker urged the exemption of cotton from the imposition of tax in compliance with the request of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Mr. A. Nilkantha Das opined that indirect taxation would harm the national interests.

GOVT. NOT FOR PEOPLE.

Mr. Sri Prakash vehemently attacked the taxation policy of the Government. He said that the Government did not exist for the people but people were made to exist for the Government. The Government raised taxes not for nation-building purposes but for maintaining an expensive bureaucracy and an unnecessarily large army. He urged a revision in the policy of spending the finances also.

Mr. De Souza regretted that the debate in the House was nothing more than academic. The Government went on increasing India's debts. Sir George Schuster alone had left a legacy of 30 crores on the people. The Government was allowing Foreign rice to be dumped and looked helplessly on the starving agriculturists. He contrasted the position of the agriculturist under the National Government of Britain with Indian agriculturists and a right solution for the present impasse was the bringing about of a purchasing power of the masses.

Mr. Lahiri Chaudhry opposed all the amendments to the main resolution. Speaking as a landlord he contended that the Land Lords in India were taxed more heavily than those in England.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: It is not true.

Mr. Lahiri Choudhry: The income per head in India was so poor that she could not afford the costly machinery of the Government of India.

GOVT. AND DEPRESSION.

Dr. Banerjea complained that during the period of the recent world wide economic depression, the Government of India had done little to alleviate the distress of the people and hoped that an enlightened policy will be followed.

Captain Lalchand pointed out that the very profession of agriculture has been taxed and that the differentiation between the Land Revenue Tax and Income Tax remained yet undefined.

Mr. Ishwar Saran said that so long as the Civil and Military expenditure remained at the present level it was not possible for the Government to pursue a reasonable and just taxation policy. He appealed to the Finance Member to keep three things constantly in mind, firstly the poor people should have enough to eat and something to lay by, secondly India's infant industries should be protected, thirdly those articles which touched the pocket of the poor could not be taxed. Mr. S. K. Som while pleading for the poor urged the abolition of the Sugar duty.

GRIGG'S REPLY.

Sir James Grigg replying to the debate referred to the two difficulties which stood in the way of his adequately dealing with the subject under discussion. First was the 28th Feb. which placed on him certain amount of hesitation and the second was that land revenue question was a provincial matter. Moreover it was the time when the provinces were beginning to acquire interest in central revenues and it was not therefore very good time to revise the taxes.

REPLY TO SUGGESTIONS

Sir James Grigg, dealt first with the land revenue question and said that Sardar Mangal Singh wanted land revenue to be graduated in accordance with ability to pay.

The speaker doubted whether this demand could ever be met in its entirety, for in land revenue there was a considerable element of rent.

On the other hand, under the new constitution, the same authority which was responsible for land revenue would also have power to impose taxation on agricultural income. It was not improbable that in course of time the land revenue system in centrally administered areas would be revised, so as to bear a little more on the income tax leg, and a little less on the rent charge leg.

He agreed with Dr. De Souza that all export duties were bad, unless they fell on monopolies subject to the word of warning that no monopoly was absolute, and too high taxation on a monopoly might lead to the finding of a substitute.

Dr. Ziauddin had said that incometax was so heavy that it was resulting gradually in causing diminishing returns. "Certainly incometax should be reduced; but I doubt very much whether it has reached the stage of diminishing returns," said the Finance Member. "But I personally have not had time to come to any concrete conclusion in this matter." Continuing he said that postal rates were not a tax. They were at this stage, when there was no profit, payment for services rendered. He agreed with several speakers as regards revenue duties on imports. "Our revenue tariff is too high, too all embracing and too complicated. It is a hindrance to trade and a burden to consumers. As Mr. James has pointed out it ought to be overhauled".

Concluding Sir James Grigg expressed the opinion that the debate had been valuable. It had disclosed a very large and wide measure of agreement btween him and non-officials, and these exchanges of views would in due course bring fruit.

GOVT. NEUTRALITY

He announced that Government would remain neutral on the resolution and amendment. Consequently Mr. Ranga's amendment urging a lowering of the incidence of the taxation on poor classes, Mr. Ayyangar's amendment demanding a revision of the assessment of incometax on income below Rs. 2,000 and of the excise duties on matches and sugar and the resolution of Dr. Ziauddin as amended were passed without division. The House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

"ELDERS" BETRAY COUNTRY

Officials Carry Day With Help Of Nominated Bloc

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

"The elected majority is not for working the reform", shouted Mr. Syed Hosain Imam in the Council of State, when the House rose for the lunch interval after accepting the resolution of the nominated member, Yamin Khan on the J. P. C. report.

Those of the public who are not acquainted with the composition of the Upper House whose galleries are rarely frequented, doubted the assertion of Mr. Hosain Imam, especially as cheers broke out in the Government and allied blocs of Indian members at the announcement by the President that the motion of Mr. Yamin Khan was carried by 32 against 14.

Naturally, this led to the scrutiny of the voting, which yielded interesting results, justifying Mr. Hosain Imam's statement.

There were present in the House to-day 46 members. Sir Yamin Khan's motion was a directly positive one that with all its defects, the J.P.C. scheme is certainly an advance on the present position, and should be given a fair trial.

Fourteen elected Indian members voted against this proposition, which had been sponsored by the nominated member and supported during the debate by the speeches of nominated members.

While fourteen elected Indian members voted against the motion, only eight elected non-officials voted for the motion, and they included two Europeans. Besides these eight non-officials, there were 12 out of 13 nominated members who voted along with the Government's 12 official members, thus making a total of 32 in favour of Mr. Yamin Khan's motion.

GOVT. PLAYS SAME ROLE.

While the positive proposition of Sir Yamin Khan for working the Reforms was thus carried with the aid of the Government and nominated votes the negative proposition of Lala Ramsaran Das rejecting the Report found 10 supporters. Raja Ghaznafar Ali did considerable lobbying to get through his three propositions He argued with members of the Progressive Party in the lobbies with a full text of Mr. Jinnah's speech in hand that his propositions could be supported, in case that of Lala Ramsarandas' failed. But Messrs. P. N. Sapru, M. P. Mehrotra and others gave him a cold shoulder. And, therefore, his propositions in respect of the Central Government and the Provincial Governments were defeated, although some members of the Progressive Party did vote with him. When, however, his proposition for acceptance of the Communal Award came up, the Government rallied round him as they did in the Assembly for Mr. Jinnah's. And as in the Lower House so in the Upper House, there were Sanatanists like the Maharaja of Dharbangha and Raja Raghunandan Prasad to vote against it.

Thus the House is said to have carried Sir Yamin Khan's motion for working the Reforms and Raja Ghaznafar Ali's motion accepting the Communal Award.

ELDERS DISCUSS J.P.C. SCHEME

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

In the last day debate on the J.P.C. Report Mr. Mehrotra continued his yesterday's unfinished speech. He declared that the Communal Award has been the apple of discord in the country and unless joint electorate was introduced by agreement among the communities there could not be any real responsible Government. Concluding he appealed to the Government not to participate in the voting and to the nominated members he advised them to look to their future and vote down the Report so that

(Continued on page 10.)

HOME MEMBER HECKLED ON SEVA DAL BAN

Craik Considers Organisation Is Dangerous And Revolutionary

NO JUDGE IN COMMITTEE TO REVIEW DETENUS' CASES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Attendance was thinner than usual when the Assembly met today with Sir Abdur Rahim in the chair. The agenda contained five resolutions relating 'inter alia' to revision of the present Taxation policy, reduction of Foreign Postal Rates, termination of the Trade Agreement with Britain and Subvention to Assam.

At question time Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Ramnarayan Singh that the total number of prisoners sent to Andamans having been convicted of terrorist crimes is 237, 208 from Bengal, 13 from Bihar and Orissa, 7 from the Punjab, 6 from Madras and 3 from Delhi.

DETENUS IN PRISON.

Sir Henry Craik, replying to Mr. Satyamurti's question said that the number of persons detained since April 1930 under regulaion III of 1818 in connection with the terrorist movement in Bengal, is 21, of whom two were released and one had died. The number of persons who were interned under various ordinances, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the like are 1653. Mr. Satyamurti enquired when and by whom the cases of these prisoners will be considered.

Sir Henry Craik, "These cases are reviewed by the Government of India once in every six months —at the end of June, and at the end of December."

NO REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Satyamurti, "Has any opportunity been given by the Government to the prisoners to make representation?"

Sir Henry Craik replied in the negative.

Mr. Satyamurti, "Will the Government consider the desirability of giving such an opportunity?"

Sir Henry, "If any detenu chooses to put in such an application he could do so."

Sir Henry Craik informed Mr. Satyamurti that 72 persons were detained as State prisoners under Regulation 3 of 1818. Of these forty were in jail and the rest in detention camps.

NOT DESIRABLE.

Mr. Satyamurti, "Why does Government not concentrate all Bengal prisoners in one jail?"

Sir Henry, "Partly because it is not desirable partly because the arrangements would be expensive.

Mr. Satyamurti, "Why is it not desirable?"

Sir Henry, "It is desirable to separate worse cases from bad ones.

NO JUDGE TO REVIEW CASES.

Many supplementary questions were asked by Mr. Satyamurti with regard to his first question as to the number of terrorist prisoners of Bengal detained, interned and externed.

After the Home Member gave the numbers of the above prisoners Mr. Satyamurti enquired as to when were these cases last reviewed by the Government of India.

Sir Henry Craik: The cases under Regulation III are reviewed once every six months. I cannot give the exact date, but they are reviewed at the end of June and December.

Mr. Satyamurti: What is the nature of the review?

Sir Henry Craik: The review is made to form opinion as to whether in public interest they can be released.

Mr. Satyamurti: Are there any Judges on the Committe which reviews the cases?

Sir Henry Craik: "No."—United Press.

SEVA DAL BAN.

The Home Member was heckled with a series of supplementary questions in regard to the Government not having lifted the bans on certain organisations associated with the Congress. Mr. Mohanlal Saxena asked why the ban on the Hindustani Seva Dal was not removed.

Sir Henry Craik replied that the ban was not removed, as in their opinion, there was still danger to the peace of the country. He added that the Hindustani Seva Dal was not a purely Congress Association, but it was a revolutionary body.

Mr Pant asked what the Home Member meant by a revolutionary institution, to which Sir Henry replied, "An institution which aims at revolution." (Laughter.)

Mr. Pant, "Does he mean it aims at violence?"

Sir Henry, "In this case, yes."

Mr. Satyamurti, "May I know by whom this information was supplied?"

Sir Henry, "The information was supplied by the local Governments."

Mr. Satyamurti, "The Seva Dal being an All India Institution, did all the local Governments say it was a revolutionary institution"?

Sir Henry, "It is revolutionary in certain provinces."

THAT SECRET CIRCULAR.

Answering Dr. Rajan and the supplementary questions by Mr. Akhil Dutt and Mr. Satyamurti regarding the Hallet circular, Sir Henry Craik invited the attention of the House to his speech on the adjournment motion on January 21. The purpose of discretionary grants, if any, which the local Governments might place under the disposal of the District Officers was that they were to be spent in small amounts on urgent necessities of villagers.

The Government of India, continued the Home Member, always felt that the general administration of the district improved if the District and other Officers made extensive tours and thus became easily accessible to the villagers in all parts of the district and it was in view of this that they put forward the suggestions to that effect. The question of providing additional allotments to the District Officers for touring was one for decision by the Local Governments and the Home Member had no information about the provision proposed to be made by their budgets.

GANDHIJI AND CONGRESS.

In view of the subsequent statements by Mahatma Gandhi and publication of the objects of the Village Industries Association Mr. Satyamurti wanted a categorical statement about the Government's intentions regarding this Association, but Sir Henry Craik refused to go beyond what he said. Sir Henry stated that Mahatma Gandhi freely associated with the Congress members during his visit to Delhi but he objected to an inference being drawn that Mahatma Gandhi's dissociation from the Congress meant his social boycott of the Congressmen.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT.

Answering a short notice question put by Seth Mathuradas Vassanji, Sir Joseph Bhore said that the Government were prepared to implement the undertaking given in the course of the debate on the Ottawa Agreement that its results would be reviewed after three years' working. The Government wished, however, to make it clear that copies which would be placed before the House in the course of the budget session would be incomplete since full statistics would not be available before the month of April.

HAJ COMMITTEE.

The President announced the names of members elected to the Haj Committee: Mr. Ahmed Haroon Jaffar, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Baqi Abdullah Haroon Jaffar and Mr. Shaukat Ali. Following three have been elected to the Standing Committee for the Department of Industries and Labour. Messrs. Hocken Hull, Bardoli and Nauman.—A. P.

DEATH OF EX-KING OF HEDJAZ

(Special Cable)

BAGHDAD, Feb. 14.

The death has occurred of Emir Ali, the ex-King of Hedjaz and a brother of late King Feisal of Iraq.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Feb. 14.

Hitherto rocky career of the Disarmament Conference re-started after a long spell of inactivity with the meeting of the Committee on the trade and manufacture of arms.

It has adopted as basis of the discussion, the American draft convention on the subject.

"PROVOKING SPEECH OF LAW MEMBER"

PATNA, Feb. 13.

Dr. Syed Mahmud interviewed by the "United Press" about the Assembly debate on the J.P.C. Report said the law Member's speech was most provoking and must have taxed the patience of the Congress members. He hoped that the Congress Party won't let that speech go unchallenged.—United Press.

Woes Of 3rd Class Passengers

G. I. P. RAILWAY AUTHORITIES' APATHY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the last four months I have travelled four times between Bombay and Lahore, travelling over the G. I. P. Railway as well as the N. W. Railway. Every time that I travelled I was surprised to see overcrowding in almost all the trains. In the third class compartments there is only "seating" accommodation and thus the fortunate few alone manage to sleep comfortably whwile the rest spend the nights sitting. This state of affairs must be remedied. I was under the impression that conditions would certainly improve after the G. I. P. R. became a Government concern. But apparently things have remained unchanged. The story of a third class traveller is one of woes from start to finish. There is no doubt that things have improved in some respects ever since Mahatma Gandhi took up the cause of the third class passengers some fifteen years ago. But the overcrowding remains. Some four months ago when I travelled from Bombay to Delhi, I occupied a compartment of which the seating accommodation was thirty. In that compartment there were thirty-two persons in all. But a few minutes before the starting time a party of about ten persons wanted to enter it by force, as I was standing near the window I told the intruders that the seating accommodation was thirty, that we were already thirty-two and that if they wanted accommodation they should go to the Station Master and discuss the matter with him, as he alone was responsible for the issue of so many extra tickets. Instead of listening to my advice they decided to throw open the door by force. In this way there was a regular fight with the result that the intruders were ejected by the railway authorities bag and baggage.

Now the question is as to who is responsible for this unfortunate situation. Surely the Railway authorities are to blame, for it is they who are absolutely unmindful of the comforts of the third class passengers. If educated people start travelling by third, they can, to a certain extent, put a stop to overcrowding by not allowing a single passenger to step into the compartment over and above the scheduled seating accommodation. But this requires courage.

From my own personal experience extending over twenty years I say with every sense of responsibility that the G. I. P. Railway is the greatest culprit in this respect. Several years ago there was an exhibition—I think it was Agricultural Exhibition—at Poona. I travelled by a night train. The seating accommodation of the particular compartment in which I travelled, was perhaps 90, but there were more two hundred persons huddled together in it. I still remember that miserable night for there were constant quarrels throughout the night, an immoral result of the overcrowding in trains. But the G. I. P. R. practically did nothing to relieve the overcrowding.

B.B. & C. I. Railway is more considerate, since it managed to run extra trains during the last Christmas. But the G. I. P. Railway did nothing of the sort, with the result that overcrowding in the train did not diminish in any way upto Delhi.

In conclusion I would request the Agent and the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway to travel by third and to realise for themselves the hard lot of that class of passengers.—Yours, etc.,

"DISGUSTED."

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Hard Court Tennis Tournament

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of your contemporaries has done me an injustice by stating in their issue of to-day "The match between Bobb and Pereira and Azim and Vanarse in the Men's Doubles, which remained unfinished with the score at set all raised considerable controversy after the game as to whether Umpire Ram Nath Chopra was right in awarding a point to the latter pair when Azim touched the net finishing a stroke." Allow me to say that the concluding portion of this account is not only unfair to me but is a travesty of facts. It is absolutely incorrect to say that Azim touched the net in finishing the stroke. On the other hand it will be generally conceded that Azim did not touch the net while finishing the stroke. In fact Azim killed a fairly easy lob from his opponent with such rapidity and force (without touching the net) that the ball had after touching ground gone on the roof of the Hindu Gymkhana before Azim almost fell on the net and touched it. In view of this I submit that my decision was absolutely correct as although according to Rule 17 (e) a player should not touch the net either with his racket or body etc., at any time while the ball is in play. In this case the ball had become absolutely dead and had gone on the roof of the Hindu Gymkhana before the player failing to control himself, fell on the net.

I am supported in this view of mine by Rule 19 which clearly states "If the ball in play touch a permanent fixture (other than the net, posts, cord or metal, cable, strap or band) after it has hit the ground, the player who struck it wins the point. In this case the permanent fixture is the roof of the Hindu Gymkhana and the ball having touched it, was dead and the player who struck it being Azim wins the point.

It would have been, of course, different had Bobb and his partner returned the ball in which case the ball would have remained in play and Azim would have lost it on account of touching the net while in play. I hope I have made my position and the rules on the point clear by elucidating the facts and the law on the point in the above few lines.—Yours, etc.

RAM NATH CHOPRA.

Feb 12.

TELL-TALE J. P. C. DIVISION LIST

(Continued from page 9).

they could win the gratitude of the country.

Mr. Vellingri Gounder said that the existing constitution itself was very expensive and that the future reforms would be more top-heavy and he wondered how they were going to find additional funds. He appealed to the Government to agree to the popular demand and to recast the Bill suitable to India's needs but not to play the game of magnifying petty internal squabbles.

Sir Hyat Khan said that the proposed scheme was a great advance and a very great improvement particularly in the provinces.

Mr. G. Narayanaswami Chetty could not agree with those individuals who advised the country to reject the proposals altogether and to remain under the existing constitution.

An hostile attitude taken at this juncture would be misunderstood in England. Therefore he would advise the country to work the reforms to the best advantage.—A.P.

SIR FAZLI'S APOLOGIA.

Sir Fazli Hussain replying to the debate said that there were four points of view, one that the reforms were not what India expected, second, that India deserved better Reforms, third, that the Reforms were unacceptable and lastly that the Reforms should be rejected.

Mr. Hussain Imam: "To which group do Government Members like you to belong?"

Sir Fazli Hussain: "Will it help you to decide to vote if that information is given?" (Laughter) None denied the right of the authorities in England to legislate for India. And the Government of India which was a subordinate Government had placed the Report for the expression of opinion of the House.

ENGLAND'S RIGHT.

Mr. Ramsaran Das: "What is the use of this debate?"

Sir Fazli Hussain: "Do you deny the right of the authorities in England to hear our views?" There are News Agencies which flash our proceedings. Considering the fact that the legislation is already under discussion in the House of Commons, is this the time to say that the present position is better than one proposed in the Report.

Mr. Sapru: "That is my feeling."

Sir Fazli Hussain:—"Feeling is one thing but—".

Mr. Sapru: "That is my deliberate conviction based on a study of the report."

Sir Fazli Hussain: Judging by the speeches in this House I think that the constitution will be worked by Indians. (voice: No.) What happened to the Reforms of 1919? Those who boycotted them are now saying that they are better than the scheme now offered. The boycotters have become swarajists and co-operators. My advice is whatever be the nature of the Reforms let us try to do the best we can with them for our country. After some years, it may be time to review the situation. (Applause).

VOTING.

Voting was taken up on several propositions. That of Lala Ramsarandas (Progressive Party) in two parts one virtually rejecting the scheme and the other giving no opinion on the Communal Award, was put together and rejected.

Ten members voted for and thirty-six against.

The former are Lala Ramsarandas, Mr. Hosain Imam, Mr. Jagadish Prasad, Mr. P. N. Sapru, Mr. Jagadish Chandra Banerji, Mr. P. C. D. Chari, Mr. M. P. Mehrop, Mr. Vellingiri Gounder, Mr H. P. Barua and Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai.

Among those who voted against were Raja Ghaznafarali and Mr. Yemin Khan. Hafiz Muhammed Halim remained neutral.

SETHNA'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Phiroze Sethna's amendment urging improvement on the lines of the unanimous recommendations of the British India Delegation was rejected without a division.

Raja Ghaznafarali's amendment was then taken up. The first part accepting the Communal Award was carried by 31 against 13, Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai not being present to vote. The thirteen members were Mr. Kharparde, Mr. Jagadish Prasad, Mr. P. N. Sapru, Mr. J. C. Banerjee, Lala Ramsarandas, the Maharaja of Dharbangha, Sardar Bhutt Singh, Raja Raghunandan Prasad Mr. Vellingiri Gounder, Mr. H. P. Barua, Mr. M. P. Mehrotra, Mr. R. K. Jalan, and one other.

Those who voted for included Syed Husain Imam, Deputy Leader of the Progressive Party, Raja Ghaznafarali, and Hafiz Muhammad Halim. Those who were present but did not vote were Raja Charanjit Singh, Mr. P. C. D. Chari and Maharaja J. N. Ray of Dinajpur. The other two parts of Raja Ghaznafarali's amendment were next taken up. Raja Ghaznafarali himself suggested that they be voted on separately. On the second propostion for modification of the provincial scheme nine voted for and thirty-four against. And on the third part, ten voted for and thirty-four against.

OBJECTION RAISED.

Lastly Mr. Yamin Khan's amendment was taken up. Some members including Raja Ghaznafarali objected to it as Raja Ghaznafarali's proposition in the first part relating to the Communal Award had been accepted and the other two had been rejected, and as the whole proposition was in substitution of the original motion of the Government, there remained nothing to vote upon.

Sir Fazli Husain considered this objection out of time and said in case Mr. Yamin Khan's amendment was rejected, there was nothing to be done, but if it was carried, then it meant an expression of opinion by the House. Then what the House would have done was to have given an opinion accepting the Communal Award and then agreed to work the scheme of reforms.

Raja Ghaznafarali drew attention to yesterday's statement by Sir N. N. Sircar in the Assembly in answer to Mr. Satyamurti's question that the Secretary of State did not ask the Government of India to consult anybody as to whether they were going to work the constitution or not. In view of that, there was no need to vote on Mr. Yamin Khan's amendment. Mr. G. H. Spence said that the House must vote for some complete proposition, in substitution of the Government's motion.

OBJECTION RULED OUT.

The President recalled the agreement among party leaders that Mr. Yamin Khan's amendment should be taken last and therefore the objection was not valid.

Mr. Yamin Khan's amendment was put and carried by 32 against 14 votes. Of the thirty-two, twelve were Government officials.

The House adjourned for lunch.

CHARI'S MOTIONS REJECTED.

The Council of State discussed the J.P.C. report on Burma after lunch to-day, on three motions by Mr. P. C. D. Chari, all of which were rejected.

The proposition opposing the separation of Burma from India was rejected without division.

The second part expressing regret at the absence of provision for free and unrestricted entry of Indians into Burma and safeguards for Indian Shipping and Indian companies was rejected by fourteen against twenty-two votes.

The third part objecting to the Governor-General's special powers and the Secretary of State's powers affecting India's fiscal autonomy was rejected by eleven against twenty-five votes.

The House adjourned till Saturday.—A. P.

Privy Council Grant Special Leave

Patent Appeal Involving Important Question Of Law: Bombay Dried Fruit Trade Echo

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Feb. 5.

(By Air Mail).

The Privy Council granted special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from the judgment and decree dated 20th March, 1934 of the High Court by Lallubhai Chakubhai Jariwala to restrain Shamaldas Sankalchand Shah, his servants and agents from infringing the Plaintiff's patent rights in the Patent No. 18.164 and from treating the dried fruits in his factory at Mazagaon, and for damages for infringing the patent.

The plaintiff alleged he had to receive Rs. 300 per month from Messrs. Harrockchand Shivji and Company for the exclusive use of the patent by them. The date of the application for the patent was 4th July 1931.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Broomfield dismissed the suit with costs, but the Appeal Court reversed the Trial Court decree to the following effect:—"There will be an injunction. The defendant, his servants and agents are restrained from infringing the Plaintiff's Patent rights in the Patent No. 18.164. We certify the validity of the patent in question. The plaintiff does not ask for an enquiry as to the damages which would probably be useless."

FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL.

The petitioner applied to the Appeal Court for leave to appeal to the Privy Council on the ground that the subject-matter involved substantial questions of law, and it was a matter of great public importance as the decision in this case will govern others cases which are likely to follow against other dealers and factory owners, who are bleaching dried such as almonds, walnuts, black pepper, ginger, etc., on a very large scale in Bombay; but the application was rejected by the Appeal Court on the 28th June, 1934 without any reasons being given, the opponents not being called upon.

W. Trevor Watson, K.C., and S. Hyams for the Petitioner: Defendant's process was substantially different from that of Plaintiff's and did not constitute an infringement of the Plaintiff's process. There was a material difference between the two processes. The decision of the case apart from value of the subject matter is a matter of vital and general interest to the commercial public in India, and in particular to those in the dried fruit trade. That the question as to what constitutes public user under Section 38 of the Patent and Designs Act has been raised for the first time in India.

Sir T. Strangman for the opposite party. The value of the subject matter of the suit is not within S. 110 of the Civil Procedure Code 6 Bom. L. R. 403.

QUESTION OF VALUE.

(Lord Tomlin. The question is the value of the subject matter in dispute on appeal, and not the value of the subject matter in the plaint). If you get rid of the question of value, then a very strong case on a question of law must be made out, in order to obtain special leave. Such a case has not been made out here.

Their Lordships granted special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.

Solicitors for the Petitioner: Lattey & Dawe.

Solicitors of the Opposite-Party: T. L. Wilson & Co.

Indian Opinion On Inter-Imperial Trade

QUESTIONS LIKELY TO BE PUT IN PRESENT SESSION

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., has tabled the following questions to be asked during the current session of the Assembly about Indian Coastal service:—

1. Are Government aware that about 98 per cent. of the coastal trade to Great Britain is carried by the British ships and will Government be pleased to state whether it will be possible for ships owned, controlled and managed by Indians to participate effectively in that trade just as British shipping is doing in Indian waters and thus make the grounds of reciprocity not a farce but a living reality?

2. (a) Are Government aware that Indian Company after Company, which endeavoured to develop a coastal service has been financially shattered by the heavy combination of the British interests?

SUBSIDIES.

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether it will be possible for the Government to render such shipping companies financial help by way of subsidies, a form of help recognised by all the maritime countries of the world and thus enable it to face the unfair competition of the British Companies?

(c) If the answer to (b) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether the British Shipping Companies against the competition of which, subsidies may have been granted to protect the Indian Shipping Companies would not be equally eligible to participate in the grant to the Indian Companies under the provision set forth in para 356 of the J. P. C. Report?

(d) If the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state how in that event they would be able to protect such Indian Shipping Companies from the unfair competition of the British Shipping Companies?

Dr. P. N. Banerjee will ask the following question in the Assembly during its present session:—

1. (a) Are Government aware that during the course of the statement which the President of the Board of Trade made in the House of Commons on the 3rd July, it was stated:

"We intend to communicate with foreign countries to ascertain their views on the possibility of International measures to facilitate the abolition or reduction of subsidies and the formulating of schemes for laying up or scrapping superfluous tonnage or both. Our view is that the task of preparing the ground for, and for formulating such schemes must in the first instance fall upon the ship-owners of the Chief maritime countries.

CO-OPERATION OF INDIA.

"We need not add that in considering these problems it is essential to have the co-operation of the Dominions and India. We must bear in mind not only the position of tramp shipping, but the position in some of the great liner trades especially those between different parts of the Empire, which are menaced by subsidised foreign competition. We are, therefore, informing the Dominions and India of the position as we see it and seeking their views as to the possible lines of action."

And, in the course of a British Official Wireless, appearing in the press on the 13th instant, it was observed:

"The British Government are to-day despatching communications to the Dominions and to the foreign countries on the subject of shipping."

"The next step," Mr. Runciman said, "was to ascertain how far the Dominions were prepared to co-operate to ensure that connections of inter-Imperial trade should be maintained under the British Flag."

VOICE OF ASSEMBLY.

(b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state whether they will give an opportunity to the Legislative Assembly to express their opinion on the points raised in these despatches as regards subsidies, laying up schemes and the reservation of the Inter-Imperial trade to British Shipping and also to consult the Indian opinion on the subject?—United Press.

No Diploma In Military Studies

Bombay University Senate Refers Back Question To Syndicate

The University Senate at its meeting on Thursday shelved the proposal of Dr. B. G. Vad to institute a Diploma in Military Studies by referring it back to the Syndicate for further consideration.

"Master Of Education"

A new degree of Master of Education was also included in the list of University degrees on the motion of Mr. M. R. Paranjpe.

PROFESSORS' SALARIES.

Mr. K. T. Shah moved:

"The Senate re-affirms the resolution regarding the amendment in the Bombay University Act passed at its meetings held on the 17th and 18th of August, 1933." The resolution recommended to the Government, among other things, that the Vice-Chancellor be elected by the Senate for a period of two years; and that the University Professors, University Teachers and other servants of the University be appointed on an initial monthly salary of Rs. 500 or more on the recommendations of the Syndicate.

In moving his resolution for reaffirming the Senate's own decision, Mr. K. T. Shah stated that the powers-that-be had deemed it proper to turn down the Senate's recommendations without even so much as a reason being assigned for it. The recommendations have been found to be quite essential for the proper working of the University.

The proposition was put to vote and carried.

GRADUATES & VOTES.

The next resolution to be moved by Mr K. T. Shah, as recommended by the Syndicate, was that

(1) "The name of every graduate of this University in any Faculty will, on his first graduation in this University, be entered on the Register of Graduates. All persons whose names are so entered shall be entitled to vote at the election of Fellows in accordance with Statutes framed from time to time in that behalf.

(2) Graduates of this University whose names are not on the Register of Graduates shall be entitled to have their names entered on the said Register on payment of such registration fee as may be prescribed by the Syndicate from time to time and they shall be entitled to vote at the election of Fellows in accordance with Statutes framed from time to time in that behalf."

The motion was carried by a large majority.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The Senate then proceeded to discuss the annual Report of the Syndicate and audited accounts of the University for the year 1933-34.

The Report set forth the activities of the University during the year and said that the one outstanding event of the year was the commencement of the functioning of the Department of Technology.

The reports showed a surplus of Rs. 2,33,573.

Mr. K. T. Shah, in moving for the adoption and approval of the report of the Syndicate, paid a tribute to the strenuous work of the Vice-Chancellor.

Dr. B. G. Vad in moving the amendment to the motion said that the Report of the Syndicate be recorded and the audited accounts of the University be approved and passed, characterised the report as "halting and most disappointing." Commenting on the surplus, he said that of the University were a Joint Stock Company, it would have earned the encomiums of the shareholders. Sufficient money had not been allotted for research work and he added that the greatness of a University would be judged by the research work it carried out. Out of the total receipts of Rs. 11,43,995 the University spent only Rs. 12,664 on post-graduate research work and he failed to understand why more money was not spent on this important item.

Dr. Patel opined that the money taken from the students must be spent on the students alone and observed that the surplus should have been devoted towards the establishment of a University Gymnasium, a Swimming Bath or a Yacht Club.

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost. The original motion of Mr. K. T. Shah was carried by a large majority.

There was considerable discussion on another resolution of Dr. V. G. Vad proposing:

"(1) That the Senate should institute a Diploma in Military Studies; and

(2) That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen should be appointed to consider the details about the Syllabus, courses of Instruction, and examination and all other matters concerning the said Diploma and with instructions to make their report thereon to the Senate at their next meeting:—

(1) The Vice-Chancellor.
(3) Principal Lieutenant R. D. Karmarkar.
(3) Principal H. Hamill, I.E.S.
(4) Professor Lieutenant A. B. Gajendragadkar.
(5) Professor K. R. Kanitkar.
(6) Captain A. C. L. Parry.
(7) Dr. B. G. Vad (mover)."

In putting forth a strong plea for the necessity of Indians being admitted in greater numbers to the Army.

About the year 1922 the Baroda Government had made a suggestion for affording military training to students in their Colleges but the University had then returned a curt reply saying that they should write through the Resident.

The speaker continuing said that the Shivaji preparatory School at Poona should be expanded before the Diploma could be instituted.

Dr. G. S. Mahajani supporting the proposition said that in the Punjab, Military History was an optional subject for the B. A. Examination.

The Vice-Chancellor observed at this juncture that a committee could be appointed after securing the necessary co-operation from the Military authorities.

In answer to this Dr. Vad stated that on a former occasion the military authorities refused co-operation because they thought that the whole burden, financial and otherwise, would have to be borne by them.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Syndicate for consideration. His motion was carried.

The House then adjourned till to-day (Friday).

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bad Motor Driving In Bombay

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Apropos of the letter on "Motorists and Pedestrians" appearing in the issue of the "Chronicle" of yesterday's date over the pseudonym "Namdar" the sweeping allegations made against the pedestrians as a class to the effect that they are irresponsible, absent minded undisciplined traffic elements, incapable of observing the rules of roads, devoid of road-sense and deliberate disobedience to the traffic signals, betray an amazing mentality that considers that the heaven-born motorists have the sole monopoly of roads, can drive recklessly without any body questioning them and the pedestrians have no business to be there. The expressions used bear a mark of utter contempt for that unfortunate class of people that have to go through the streets on foot and have no means to use the cars either as a master, a chauffeur or a cleaner that your correspondent happens to do.

But if the most appropriate and sensible remarks on the motor driving in Bombay by Mr. Kamdar, who is both a legal luminary and a motorist combined, could act as a red rag to Mr. Namdar, what has your courageous correspondent to state with regard to the testimonial given to the motorists as a class by another motorist, who has knowledge of the rules of roads on land as well as at sea, as his Naval rank indicates viz: Lieut. Commander G. V. G. Beamish R. I. N., whose letter on "Bad Motor Driving in Bombay" appeared in the "Times of India" of 2nd January 1935 and was fully endorsed by another motorist signing as "Deaf Adder" in that paper of 5th idem. A few extracts are reproduced below for his enlightenment:—

"The number of glaring examples of ill-mannered and dangerous driving one encounters during the course of an evening's run in Bombay is astounding. Apart from the excessive and unnecessary use of those ear-splitting devices known as high frequency electric horns, a large number of the motoring community appear to be quite ignorant of the most elementary principles of the rule of the road and in my opinion should be compelled to proceed behind a large red flag as in the early days of motoring".

"Cannot something be done to raise the standard of driving in Bombay and put an end to the dangerous antics of such drivers as these. Do the Police carry out the driving tests before issuing licenses in all cases. x x I suggest that the W. I. A. A. in co-operation with the Police should institute special patrols whose duty it would be to watch for cases of this description and report them to the Police authorities. At present it appears that any one is permitted to make himself a public nuisance and danger on the roads without let or hindrance. I would mention that I am a motorist of fifteen years' driving experience without accident or insurance claim" Will your correspondent read, digest these most significant words and come forward with an apology to Mr. Kamdar and the pedestrians.

It has very often been discovered that a motorist has no regards for a pedestrian. In fact he does not feel that the safety of a pedestrian is his job. His only slogan is speed and more speed without an eye on the consequences. He would not even care to slacken the speed or stop still when approaching the Tram Halts with a view to let in or out passengers trembling at the sight of a car that is now known to them as a "Murder Car". Further some of the roads and streets are too narrow and others have no footpaths. Where there are any, they are encroached upon with or without the permit from the Municipal Deptts. and others are too narrow to be used.

Mr. Wheeler of the "Safety Branch" looks at the motor driving in Bombay from the angle of an industrialist, and a tradesman, indeed most astounding, and not from the point of view of Humanity.

Let the champions of reckless motor driving note that a pedestrian in the city has sufficiently developed a road-sense, but it is the inhuman motorist who has yet to learn to respect the law and to cultivate a soft corner in his heart for the pedestrian.

Thanking you, Sir, in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. JAYAKAR.

Railway Servants Travelling In Second Class

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The B.B. & C.I. and the G.I.P. Railway authorities issue second class season tickets to their employees drawing Rs. 120/- per month or so free of charge. Any other person not employed in the Railway and getting this income cannot afford to spend for a second class journey from day to day. As a matter of fact Indians well-placed in life and holding high position only are generally seen travelling in first or second class compartments and it can safely be assumed that none of these employees would continue to travel in second class if this concession were withdrawn. Besides, the G.I.P. railway is now a State-owned concern and if the concession hitherto allowed to persons employed in this railway were to be extended to all the servants of the State what would be the position? The inconvenience to which the Railway administration and the persons actually paying out of their pockets for first and second class railway fares would be put to can well be imagined. The second class compartments, especially of the G.I.P. Railway, are full of their employees notably in trains running between Karjat, Kalyan or Thana and Victoria Terminus in the morning and "vice versa" in the evening and the outsiders paying heavy railway charges hardly find any sitting accommodation in the trains. Besides, the concessionists do not seem to appreciate the concession they thus enjoy and think that they are there as a matter of right and should get preference over other passengers in the matter of securing accommodation.

It is high time therefore that the railway authorities should take up this matter for serious consideration without any delay. If they want to show this extra indulgence to their staff they should make special arrangement to carry their employees from home to office and back but such an arrangement can hardly be fair since the railway servants art not entitled to any such concession and must be treated on the same lines as other persons serving elsewhere. The earlier, therefore, this concession is withdrawn the better. For, to continue it, is to waste tax-payers' money at great inconvenience to other passengers. Will the railway authorities pay immediate attention to this matter?—Yours, etc.

R. M. VAGH,

Jethmal Buildings,
Matunga, Feb. 12.

"The Dadar Cross"

To Ehe Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Allow me a few lines in your esteemed paper to put before your readers some of the facts which go a long way to solve the mystery of the 'Dadar Cross'; and to vindicate the conduct of the Church Authorities in the matter in question.

The 'Dadar Cross', the subject of our controversy, is situated on the Bombay-Andheri Road, opposite the Dadar Church, on grounds originally belonging to the Church, but laterly acquired by the Municipality. As soon as the Church Authorities heard that the Municipality intended to re-sell the plot, they applied for the same, promising to pay a uniform rate for the whole ground, both for the sake of the Cross, and also because the ground was formerly the site of a Seminary and is even now known as "Ortomarta" Mary's Garden; and as such is dear to the Catholics of the place. This offer the Municipality "which has done so much for the convenience of the different communities of the City of Bombay" rejected, and the land was sold in parts, the 'Cross' ground being secured for the present owner through the good offices of one who is an adept in such transactions.

The Church authorities, finding their plans foiled, refused to accede to the request of the Municipality to remove the Cross, hoping thereby to stop the sale of the plot, as no concession had been made in favour of the Cross in the sale of the land by our popular Commissioner; and when even this expedient proved ineffective, they even, as far as I am aware, approached the would-be-purchaser, with the request not to buy the land because of the Cross. This the purchaser refused to do; but being more religious-minded than the Municipality, he assured the Church Authorities that his building would not interfere with the Cross—which promise he has faithfully kept, at great sacrifice to himself. He, moreover, granted the Church Authorities permission to put up some protection for the Cross, in as much as it would be necessary. Where then is the antipathy of Christians' or danger' to the Dadar Cross?—Yours etc.,

YET ANOTHER CHRISTIAN.

Propaganda Against Berar Agriculturists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Times of India" correspondent from the Central Provinces, in his C.P. letter, puclish ed in the issue of the 22nd January 1935, of the "Times of India" has made several wholly wrong and incorrect statements regarding the arrears of land revenue in the cotton-growing districts of the Central Provinces and also regarding the recovery of these arrears and the dues of land revenue for the current year from the agriculturists of the Province in general and of the Khamgaon Division in particular. This seems to be a deliberate attempt to "tom tom" to the world the "all well" state of affairs in the Province and thus to achieve the double object of screening the past harassing methods of the revenue officers and to give them a "carte blanche" to follow the same hereafter without fear of blame or criticism from the public. In spite of all the coercive steps taken by the revenue officers in the past, huge arrears of land revenue are yet unpaid as a natural result of the utter destitute condition of the agriculturists due to a succession of bad crops for several years and the ridiculously low prices of commodities. It is far from truth to say that all arrears in excess of one year's demand have been remitted by Government. Not only have no arrears been remitted but the standing crops have been in many cases attached for the recovery of arrears and the current year's land revenue. This method of recovery has been deliberately interpreted by the "Times of India" correspondent as instructions issued to the revenue officers to receive land revenue for the current year even before the due date. If sales of their lands and belongings by the agriculturists to pay off the arrears and current dues of land revenue are signs of prosperity and ability of the agriculturists to pay off Government dues, one fails to understand what sort of other proof is required to prove their distress and utter inability to pay the Government dues and meet their ordinary commitments.

An effort has been made by the "Times of India" correspondent to bring the Khamgaon Division into disrepute and on the black list of Government by suggesting that last year not a few of the big land-lords made little or no payment but relied a good deal on public agitation to avoid their liabilities. To say the least, this statement is adding insult to injury. Had the correspondent, instead of making a general statement, quoted concrete instances, it could have been easily proved that his allegations are totally false.

Khamgaon Division has been singularly unfortunate in having a Revision Settlement in the year 1926. The revised heavy settlement was made on the basis of rates of agricultural produce in the boom period on the supposition that these rates had come to stay for ever. As fate would have it this Division has been singularly unfortunate in having a succession of bad crops in addition to the general fall in prices of commodities. It is really a wonder how the hard-hit poor agriculturists as well as even the big land-holders of this Division managed to pay as much as they have so far done even by starving themselves and their dear ones.—Yours, etc.,

W. K. GODBOLE,
Secretary.
Buldana District Shetkari Sangh, Khamgaon, Berar

Malpractices In Municipal Election

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is gratifying to note from your columns that shortly a resolution will be placed in the Corporation to ask the Law Committee of the Corporation to inquire into the above matter and propose any measures, it may deem fit to take by the Municipal authority to stop, such malpractices in future elections.

No doubt the above committee will devise ways and means to suggest to the Corporation, but at the same time I want to put a very simple suggestion to the authority that while accepting nomination from the candidates it should see that such candidates have some records of good services to the public, which would help them to occupy their seats in the Corporation. Candidates who stand for election and who have never done any services to the public outside the Corporation totally fall to do asything for the betterment of the public by occupying seats in the Corporation. The quality that is required in a candidate is not high rank or sound financial position but he should be expert either in financial matters or sanitary matters and able to solve allied problems in the interest of the public. If only such candidates are allowed there would be no chance of any "gamble" in the election.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BUGWADIA.

Feb. 11.

MARWARIS AND REFORMS

Maheshwari Youths To Picket Mausar Feast

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 13.

A batch of about a dozen Marwari youths will proceed from here to join a demonstration against, and the peaceful picketing of, the Mausar sumptuous feast given according to custom by Champalal and Shankerlal Rathi of Nagpur in memory of their deceased father, Seth Sheonarayan Rathi.

The picketing will be held under the guidance and leadership of Seth Poonamchand Ranka, National worker of Nagpur. The youths of the Marwari Maheshwari community denounce this Mausar and several from different places are to join this picketing.

The reason is that the late Seth Sheonarayan Rathi was one of the founders of the Maheshwari Mahasabha, which passed a resolution through its working committee, on which Champalal Rathi was a member continuously for seven years, recommending them not to observe a Mausar Ceremony.—A.P.

ANALYSIS OF J. P. C. REPORT

(Continued from page 8)

that are unparalleled in any constitution all the world over. As a speaker in the Assembly put it to the members of the Government of India: "Would Britain herself have accepted such a constitution at the hands of Germany, supposing that country had been victorious in the War of 1914-1918?" The answer cannot be in doubt for a moment.

More Burden For Tax-Payers

The details of the composition and the powers of the Federal Legislature, it would be needless to consider in this series,—as they all breathe an unmistakable spirit of suspicion, distrust and greed. The Federal Executive would be powerless to do any good, and potent to do all mischief to the country that could be possibly imagined. With the most considerable national departments of Defence and Foreign Relations being summarily excluded from the competence of the Indian Federal Ministry, and from the vote of the Federal Legislature, so far as the granting of supplies for these services is concerned, there is not only no possibility of effecting economies in administration in the most useless portion of our public expenditure; the country would have no right even to negotiate those Commercial Treaties with countries other than Britain,—not even the British Dominions,—whereby it might be possible either to prevent some special harm to Indian trade and industry, or to secure some special advantage for this country's trade and industry in a foreign country's tariffs—the Federal Government would have no right to acquire any industrial enterprise to be carried on as a State concern, nor even to acquire property except for military or aerodrome purposes; and then, of course, with ample compensation to the owner. The federal system of Finance, as proposed by the Committee, would need a special article all to itself; but this much may be mentioned in the present article, that, with all the surrenders and sacrifices proposed; and taking into account the amounts that cannot be voted upon by the Federal Legislature at all, the chances of a really and permanently balanced Budget, without crushing additional burdens, are absolutely imaginary. Verily, the only theory of taxation the new Federation of India,—and all its component units,—would have to follow is: Taxable Capacity is equal to the limit of Squeezability, as a well-known British economist in India has quite categorically declared in his Treatise on the Science of Public Finance.

STRIKE IN WEAVING MILL ENDS

SANGLI, February 14.

The workers in the Gajanan Weaving Mills at Sangli resumed work this morning after a strike of three days.

A public meeting held at Yeotmal under the presidentship of Mr. B.H. Jatkar, leading pleader, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the Communal Award.

SENSATION IN U. P. SCOUT CIRCLES

Sequel To Dictum Of Provincial Head On Policy

GORAKHPUR COMMISSIONER RESIGNS

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

"I am anxious to avoid competitions between my scouts and so-called scouts belonging to other organisations and with this object in view I definitely have decided not to allow my scouts to take part in any rallies in conjunction with others".

Such sentiments are reported to have been expressed by Mr. Justice Iqbal Ahmed of Allahabad High Court, who is Provincial Commissioner of the Baden-Powell Scouts Association in a letter to the District Scout Commissioner of Gorakhpur where the Scouts Association consists of both Baden-Powell Scouts and Seva Samiti. Mr. Iqbal Ahmed declined to attend the joint annual rally of Gorakhpur scouts, to which he was invited.

Mr. Ayodyadas, Bar-at-Law, District Scout Commissioner, is reported to have resigned in protest and other resignations may follow.

Sensation prevails in scouting circles.—United Press.

SNOWFALL IN KASHMIR

POONA, Feb. 14.

A western disturbance caused widespread rain or snow with locally heavy fall in Kashmir and local showers in Northwest Frontier Province, and the Punjab Kumaon Hills with few falls of rain in East Rajputana. Night temperatures were markedly above normal in West United Provinces and West Central India.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Victoria point threequarters, Mussooree half, Sonamarg three; Srinagar threequarters, Parachinar quarter.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in Northwest Frontier Province and continue fairly widespread in Kashmir and the Punjab Kumaon Hills, and is likely to extend to West United Provinces and West Central India.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.015 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 72.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 69.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 degrees normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 69.5 degrees 2.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 230 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Weather remarks: Variable sky

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 14-2-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.0deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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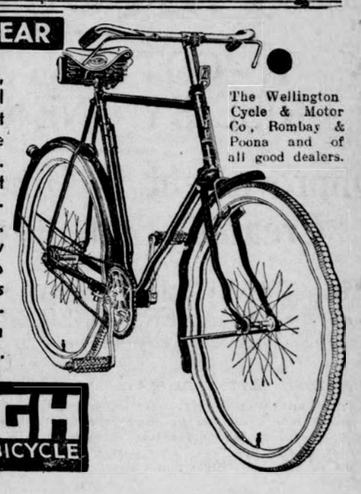

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Messrs Narayan Das Kanyalal, Bangalore;
Mr. S. A. Chingan, Ananda Rao Extension, Bangalore G.P.O.

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THE SUPERINTENDENT, Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON FUTURES RISE BY ONE POINT

Improvement In Other Markets Creates Better Feeling

THE INEVITABLE GOLD ISSUE STILL HAMPERS OPERATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb 14

NEW YORK COTTON DISPLAYED FAIRLY GOOD ACTIVITY

American cotton futures were rather active on better enquiry influenced by better tone prevailing in other markets. However, the ruling uncertainty, regarding the gold clause decision create a nesitating attitude on the part of general operators. This proves a stumbling block in the way of any steady in values. With all the nervousness, the undertone remains quite healthy.

CROSS RATES MANAGED TO MAINTAIN A STEADY LEVEL

Sterling dollar opened steady than fell a little, but subsequently recovered on better support.

SILVER AND GOLD SHOW A FIRMTONE

Chicago wheat opened steady and later prices fell a little due Commission House selling. Argentine linseed showed steadiness.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb 14

Previous closing	12.38
Today-s opening	12.39
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	12.40
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb 14

Previous closing	6.72
To-day's opening	6.72
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	6.74
April-May	Rs. 246/8
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 247/8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 14

New York cotton displayed fairly good activity on better enquiry influenced by improved tendency in other markets but present uncertainty with regard to gold clause decision and hesitant attitude of operators hampered operations to considerable extent as result of which prices could make little headway however undertone remained very steady with traders awaiting clarification of prevailing issues.

Business in May commenced at 12.39 i.e. unchanged from previous closing market was moderately active on some local and foreign buying but demand generally remained very restricted however later prices somewhat improved on indications of better support with May ruling around 12.43.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 14

The following were the opening ranges:—

March 12.33/12.33
May 12.39/12.39
July 12.42/12.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 14

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.78) 6.79
American March (6.71) 6.72
Egyptian January (8.38) 8.40
Egyptian March (8.37) 8.40

BOMBAY COTTON

Thursday midnight

Trading was a little more active on the Bombay cotton market during late in the evening on Thursday night. At the opening stage American markets were also steady. Broach A/M showed an improvement on local buying being quoted at Rs. 247. It maintained a fairly steady tone later and at 11-30 p.m. was quoted the same.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,851
Central India	1,530
Barsi-Nugger	769
Hyderabad-Gaorant	910
Berar	6,416
Central Provinces	2,178
Dhollera	395
N. W. Provinces	259
Rajputana	151
Sind-Punjab	1,667
Broach	3,242
Compta-Dharwar	143
Western-Northerns	108
Egyptians	759
East Africans	797
Total Cotton	21,375
	cwts.
Wheat	5,327
Linseed	3,843
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,172
Gingellyseed	851
Poppyseed	76
Groundnuts	14,277
Castorseed	2,484
Rice	28,597
Myrabollams	4,236
Cottonseed	9,817
Gram	890
Joowar	2,129
Barley	2,255
Bajree	728
	tons
Coal	1,354

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb 14

Previous closing	4.88 1/16
To-days opening	4.88
To-day's closing	4.88 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 14

Previous closing	4.88
To-day's opening	4.88 1/8
To-day's closing	4.87 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 14

Previous closing	74.03
To-day's opening	74.00
To-day's closing	73.96

TO-DAY'S PRICE

New York, Feb 14

General Motors (dol 31 1/4) dol 31
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 3/8) unquoted
U S Steel Common (dol 36 1/4) dol 35 1/8

LONDON SILVER

	Last price	To-day's price
	London, Feb 14	
The market was steady		
Forward	(24 7/16d.)	24 5/8d.
Spot	(24 9/16d)	24 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 14

Gold per ounce (£7-2-4) £7-2-6 1/2

BULLION

London, Feb 14

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 7/16d) 24 5/8d
Gold per ounce (£7-2-4) £7-2-6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 14

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8
4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 6/8 to 7/16 p.c.
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 14

3-30 p m

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1 6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.60 3/4) 5.59 7/8
New York on Bombay (36.96) 37.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.92 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-5 7/8) 1-5 7/8
Milan (57.53) 57.46
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 14

Silver opened steady at Rs. 61/13, 61/15 and 67.

The market showed better activity on improved demand influenced by better foreign cables with considerable covering by shorts and local buying while encouraging London silver advices induced renewed buying and covering closed steady at Rs. 62/3, 62/5 and 67/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/2, 35/2/6 and 35/3/6. Traders displayed less interest in absence of any important transactions while as London Exchanges showed steadiness prices gradually eased on scattered selling closed steady at Rs. 35/1/9, 35/2/3 and 35/3/3.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	1934-35	1933-34
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 13-2-35	3829000	6279000
Receipts yesterday 13-2-35	13000	21000
Exports to date 13-2-35	3137000	5238000
Stock at Ports 8-2-35	2771000	3676000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-2-35	738000	1347000
Stock at Liverpool 8-2-35	902000	1017000
Visible Supply 8-2-35	6302000	8400000
Quantity in sight 8-2-35	6627000	9685000
Quantity out of sight 8-2-35	5643000	7838000

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 14

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at March 55-7/8, May 59-1/4 and July 61-3/8.

Trading was rather quiet in absence of any important transactions with very little business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 14

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.96-7/8.

Prices eased slightly on absence of foreign demand and commission houses selling.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 14

Argentine linseed opened steady with March at 11.95.

The market showed some steadiness but enquiry generally continued very limited with price standing at 11.94 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 14

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£229 1/4 buyers £229 1/2) £227 1/2 buyers £227 3/4 sellers
Lead (£10 3/16 buyers £10 1/4) £10 3/16 buyers £10 1/4 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£30 to £30 1/2) £30 1/2 to £30 5/8
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe (1-7 3/4) 1-6 1/4
Ceylon higher (0-10 1/2) 0-10

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 7/16 sellers) £17 3/8 sellers
Dunlop Jan-Feb (£21 sellers) unquoted
Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16 paid buyers) 6 3/4 paid buyers
April-June (6 5/8 paid value) 6 11/16 paid buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 1/8 sellers to £11 3/4 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers to £11 3/4
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata (£14 3/16 April paid) £14 7/8 March sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable).

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 14

10-30 p.m

	Rs a. p
Wheat May	4 9 3
Linseed May	6 13 3

The tone was steady.

JUTES RULE EASIER

COALS KEEP STEADY

Government Securities Steady At Decline

CALCUTTA, Feb 14

In the share market tod-ay jute shares ruled easier due to weaker hessian market and moderate turnover resulted. Coals kept steady and unchanged while teas were dull. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government securities were steady at decline.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government Paper 97/2, Three and a half per cent new loan 1947/50 102/4; Four per cent loan 1960/70 109/10; Five per cent loan 1945/55 116/14/6.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan pref 102.

Coals: Amalgamated 23/4; Bengal 290; Equitable 39; Hurriladih 18/6; Sendra 16/12; Standard 30/6; South Karanpura 6/7; West Jamuria 12/2.

JUTES

Agarpara ordy 26/8; Adamjee ordy 16/8; Anglo India 530; Auckland 7/5; Barangore 208; Budge Budge 390; Cheviot 248; Clive ordy 37/1; Fort William 384; Gourepore 834; Howrah 63/13; India 529; Kamarhatty 658; Kanknarrah 585; Lansdowne 227/8; Lawrence 605; National 28; Northbrook pref 148; Nuddea 72; Orient 232; Presidency 6/9; Standard 405.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6; Bengal Telephone pref 15/8; Cuttack elec 9; Muttra elec 11/4; Mirzapore elec 8; Bengal Iron 4/10; Burn and Co ordy 307; Braithwaite and Co. 8/4. Indian Iron and Steel 7/14; B I Corporation ordy 2/15; Britannia Biscuits 9; Indian Paper Pulp 193; Midnapore Zemindary 73; Sugars: Balarampore 20/4; Cawnpore ordy 37 1/2; Murree Brewery 204/8; Raza 166; Samastipore 11.

Tea: Arcuttipore 15/8; Hansqua 9/8; Lackadoorah 18/8.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 13th February 1935, tenders to the amount of £1,745,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted approximately 57 per cent Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 20th February 1935 on the same conditions as previously announced.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Renewal Of Buying Interest

TORPID TRADING IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 14

On the Stock Exchange, satisfactory January Board of Trade returns coupled with a larger iron and steel output was chiefly responsible for a complete change in the sentiment and with buying interest renewed, nearly all prices had shown good recovery, those most outstanding being giltedged securities and leading industrials. Kaffirs, were also strong a feature being West Witwaters Rand areas due to excellent development of news. After hours, Courtaulds announced the final dividend of six per cent. making seven-and-half per cent for the year compared with six last year, but prices after improving to 52 weakened to 50.

Among the Commodities, tin fell sharply owing to pool withdrawing support, which is induced to bear attack but buyers and sellers quotations are far apart and prices more or less nominal.

Wall Street is steady but trading is sluggish.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 14

3 per cent Indian Stock (£86) £89 closed at £98 1/4.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday Feb. 4 £99 1/4
Tuesday, Feb. 5, £99 1/8
Wednesday, Feb. 6, £98 3/4
Thursday, Feb. 7, £98 3/4
Friday, Feb. 8, unchanged.
Monday, Feb. 11 £98 3/4
Tuesday, Feb 12, £96 1/2
Wednesday, Feb 13, £96 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 14

London Stock Exchange showed better tendency on improved demand.

Giltedged securities displayed decidedly cheerful feeling on more active enquiry three and half was quoted at £98-1/2 i.e. £2 higher previous closing.

London Exchanges opened at 4.88 and then fell to 4.87-15/16 subsequently recovering on better support to 4.88-1/16.

Franc showed at 74.00 and then improved to 74.09 but thereafter rate continued to fall gradually reaching 73.93.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£92 1/2) £90 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3/8) £110 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 3/8) £112 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118) £119 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 3/8) £107 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1/4) £117 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 4 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 5/8) 4 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/8) dol 3 1/4
Musical Industries (31-1 1/2) 32-9
Princhin Johnson (40 1/2) 41 1/2
Imperial Chemical (dol 35-9) dol 36-10 1/4
Imperial Chemical Ord (dol 9-7 1/2) dol 10
Woolsworth New Ford (dol 107) dol 109-3
Realisation 1930 (dol 86 1/2) dol 86 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (48-8) 49-9
University Ordinary (27-3) 28
Ford Motors (dol 31 1/2) dol 31-6
Cables and Wireless (6 3/4) 6 3/4
British American Tobacco (dol 115) dol 118-9
Camera A (£7 7/8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (136-9) 136-3
P and O S N Co Defd (16-7 1/2) 16-6
Distillers (90-4 1/2) 92
Bredrurd Dyers (9) 9
British Celonese (10-4 1/2) 10-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (67) 66-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (66) 66-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-1 1/2) 9-6
Inter Nickels (22 7/8) 23 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£51) £52 1/2
L M S Ford (£18 1/2) £18 1/2
L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 5/8
Southern Dutch (£24 1/4) £24 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£137) £136
London G Stock (£93 1/2) £93 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (278-9) 283-9
Goddar New (188-9) 190
Moddar New (76-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (240) 242-6
Spring Mines (183-9) 182-6
Union Corporation (145) 145

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 127 at cross Rate 4.88.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 246/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.72 Rs. 45 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 246/8—New York May 12.39 Rs. 35 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.88.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 14

3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock £86) £89 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/69 (£96) £98 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£115 1/2) £116
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£117 1/2) £118
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£109 1/2) £110
3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£112 1/4) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£105) £106 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112) £112 1/4

TEA SHARES

U S Steel Commons (dol 19) dol 19
Empire of India and Ceylon (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (33-9) 33-9

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£16) £16

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-7 1/2) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust 31(-9) 31-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (£58-9) £60
Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14 3/8) £14 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (£51-9) £53
Rand Mines (145) 146-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40) 41-3
Anglo Persian (53) 51-10 1/2
Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 77-6
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 6-3
Shell Transport (49-4 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19) £19 1/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb. 13.

February	11.97—03
March	12.05+04
April	12.14+02

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

S.S. Gazana, K D MacKenzie; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.: Calcutta via Colombo.

S.S. Rizwani; J E Leck; Turner Morrison & Co.: Verawal.

S.S. Hakushin Maru; W Nishi Kawa; O S Kaisha; Yokohama via Colombo.

S.S. Empress of Britain; R N Stuart; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.; New York via Part Said.

S.S. Nizam: M J Maclure; Turner Morrision; Calcutta via Coast Ports.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. Gharinda; W Welsh; Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.; Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S Warialda; C Woodroffe; Mackinnon Mackenzier & Co.; Quilon via Mangalore.

S.S. Britannia; G. B. Kelley; Graham Trading Co. Ld.; Liverpool and Marseilles.

S.S. Clan Macindoe; H E G Scott Smith; James Finlay & Co.; London via Coast Ports.

S.S Shinno Maru; F Hanada; O S Kaisha; Kobe via Singapore.

S.S. Islami; A Constantin; Turner Morrison & Co.; Jeddah via Karachi.

S.S. Budarpur; J Nelson; Burmah Shell; O S D Co.; Rangoon

S.S. Strathaird W P Townshed; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.: Sydney via Colombo.

S.S. Varsova; J L Durkee; Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.; Basra; via Karachi.

LOADING.

S.S. Vita for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Bamora for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Mangolia for Europe Ports;

S.S. Behar; for China and Japan ports via Colombo.

S.S. Nizam for Calcutta.

YARN DEMAND SLACK

Japanese Prices Easier And Buyers Scarce

Bombay, Feb. 13

There is no special change to report in the Yarn Market where prices have remained almost unchanged during the week with a slightly easy undertone. Stocks of varns are not large either with the dealers or with the Mills or even in the upcountry markets but since the last few days demand has continued to remain very slack in the local market as well as in the consuming districts and it is very likely that if demand does not show any material improvement stockswith the dealers will be accumulating in the next few days During the whole past week most of the reports received from consuming districts are not at all encouraging and even though cotton prices have remained very steady and enquiries have been received for various yarns, most of the offers have been at very low prices and the resulting business has been practically very limited Our Mills have been yet showing a firm attitude in their quotations for forward deliveries, probably because cotton prices have remained very steady and they cannot afford to make sales at any workable prices. No fresh business of importance has therefore been possible by our Mills in as much as dealers do not show any inclination to make fresh purchases at their present level of prices so long as they are not able to clear their previous holdings and so long as demand continues to remain unsatisfactory. Prices during the week have continued to remain nominally unchanged but at this level of prices sales have been rendered almost difficult. In case of foreign yarns, turnover has been very limited. Dealers have been constantly complaining about continued lack of demand from all important consuming districts and are even inclined to shade their prices to some extent, but buyers are difficult to find. The future outlook is therefore uncertain and whilst we do not expect material decline in prices we do not think there can be any improvement in the present level of prices so long as the demand from consuming centres continues to remain unsatisfactory.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Some enquiries for twofold yarns have been in evidence but these are mostly met by the Japanese and Shanghai qualities which are comparatively cheaper than Manchester yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS.

The undertone remains very quiet and prices have been slightly lower during the week under review. Sales have been only moderate and dealers have been showing more inclination to make sales even at still lower prices, but buyers seem to be scarce. In Mercerized yarns a further small decline has been in evidence both in ready and forward deliveries. Speculative turnover has been very restricted during the week. Sampin and Exchange do not show any material change.

ART SILK YARNS.

Official prices of Italrayon yarns during the week have remained unchanged. There have been some arrivals by the incoming steamers during the week but they are not quite sufficient to meet the demand from the consuming districts particularly in 150 Den 4th and 3rd qualities. Besides this, most of the consumers in upcountry markets have now been accustomed to use Japanese yarns even for warp purposes, and as they are getting these yarns at much lower prices and at their convenience whenever they require, naturally enquiries for Italrayon yarns have been howing a declining tendency. As regards Japanese yarns, the undertone has continued to remain very quiet and it is reported that further business to the extent of about 500 cases has been done by Import Houses for forward deliveries in 150 Den. at prices much lower than before. The Japanese Makers have been yet very keen sellers especially for distant deliveries and dealers have been inclined to make purchases at prices which appear very attractive. It is further reported that Southern Markets have purchased very heavy quantities for forward shipments during the last few weeks at prices ranging from 132 to 122 for 150 A in Bright Lustred yarns. In case of dull Lustred yarns, demand has been moderate especially from the North Stocks of Japanese yarns in the consuming centres are accumulating and prices have been showing a tendency to decline further The future outlook remains obscure.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills do not report any sales of importance. As regards upcountry reports, most of the Mills over there have been making moderate sales at the current level of prices. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that the Labour Strike in Ahmedabad Mills has now been called off and the relations with the Capital and Labour have been once again cordial. Latest reports from Calcutta, Rangoon, Southern India, and other important consuming districts go to show that the market continues to remain quiet and uninteresting and buyers prefer to wait before making any further purchases, probably because their immediate requirements have been satisfied. There have been reports of further cloth sales but the prices are mostly unremunerative. In the face of these circumstances the future outlook does not seem to be very hopeful.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb 14

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 33/10; Highest Rs. 34; Lowest Rs. 33/1; Closing Rs. 33/13/6

Groundnut seeds February: Opening Rs. 41; Highest Rs. 42/8; Lowest Rs 40/14; Closing Rs. 42/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 43/10; Highest Rs. 44/14; Lowest Rs. 43/4; Closing Rs. 44/13

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 23/15; Highest Rs. 24/3; Lowest Rs. 23/11; Closing Rs. 24/11

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 13.

Messrs. Bathvala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	61
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	47
Columbia Gas	6
American Tel. and Tel.	103
Western Union Telg.	28 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	16 1/2
National Distillers	27
United States Steel	35 1/4
American Smelting	34
Int Nickel of Canada	22 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
General Motors	31X
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	24
St Oil of N. J.	40
Socony	14
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	21 3/4
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	30
National Dairy	16

Total business 3/4 million.

No animation in the market. U. S. Steel Co. shipment 530000 tons in January.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Khadi—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 8 3
Bradbury	,,	0 7 6
E D. S. Group	,,	0 7 3
Sasoon	,,	0 7 3
Century	,,	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	,,	0 7 9
Great Colaba	,,	0 7 6
Long Cloth (full weight 38—40 In.)		
Gangaghar	,,	0 9 9
Madari Brand	,,	0 10 3
Moon	,,	0 10 3
Daud Saheb	,,	0 10 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Western		0 11 3
Hindustan	,,	0 11 3
Century	,,	0 10 9
Long Cloth X Quality.		
Barsi Mill	,,	0 9 9
Appollo	,,	0 10 4½
Century	,,	0 10 4½
Jam	,,	0 10 9
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	,,	0 10 6
Textile	,,	0 10 6
Spring	,,	0 10 6
Digvijay	,,	0 10 1½
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.		
Textile (Hand)	,,	0 10 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 10 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 9 9
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0 9 10½
Hindustan (Tiger)	,,	0 9 7½
Western 91½—92½	,,	0 9 9
Digvijay	,,	0 9 6
Tijuri	,,	0 9 10½
Bharat Mill	,,	0 9 9
Sundri	,,	0 10 0
Jubili	,,	0 9 6
High Class Long Cloth.		
Alexandra 548	,,	7 4 0
Alexandra 542	,,	6 15 0
Kutiya	,,	6 2 0
4141	,,	6 12 0
50050	,,	5 2 0
561 Century	,,	6 13 0
7171 Shapurji	,,	6 2 0
Long Cloth Vegitable		
Apollo	,,	0 9 6
Century	,,	0 9 6
Digvijay	,,	0 9 3
Moon	,,	0 9 6
Union	,,	0 9 6
Suryodaya	,,	0 9 0
Salita		
1215 Manchester	,,	0 8 7½
1215 Kalyan	,,	0 8 7½
1215 Madhusudan	,,	0 8 7½
1215 Sasoon	,,	0 8 7½
Dhooties 7—8—9 Yards.		
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0 11 3
Crown		0 11 3
Barsi	,,	0 9 9
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0 10 6
Barsi	,,	0 9 6
Crown 4310	,,	0 11 0
Gin Coloured		
B 1515 Ratilal	Per Piece	8 4 0
1415 Ratilal	,,	7 8 6
779 (Balance)	,,	9 0 0
4141 (Balance)	,,	9 0 0
1579 MBW Century	,,	8 10 0
Dhooti Mahin 44x10		
119 Hirji	,,	0 14 4½
2142 Western	,,	0 12 9
Lepad Big Size.		
Crown	Per lb.	0 10 3
Century	,,	0 10 0
Spring	,,	0 10 1½
Tex	,,	0 10 1½
Hindustan	,,	0 10 0
Daud	,,	0 10 1½
Rechai	,,	0 9 10½
Western	,,	0 10 0
Union	,,	0 10 0
Apollo	,,	0 9 10½
Jam Mill	,,	0 9 6
Jacob	,,	0 10 0
Digvijay	,,	0 9 6
Lepad Small Size		
Century	Per Piece	0 9 6
Balance	,,	0 9 9
Tex	,,	0 9 9
Dukdi Yarns 12—13—14		
Pehlad 8711	,,	0 11 1½
5250 I Keshri	,,	2 6 0
8712 Swan Finlay	,,	0 11 0
Gold	,,	0 11 6
9312 Sasoon	,,	2 1 0

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 12th February	17,073
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	984,411
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	971,230
Increase	13,181

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

March	55 7/8+3/8d
May	59 1/4+1/2d.
July	61 1/8+1/2d

Tata Powers Look Down

Further Unloading In Steel Shares

Mill And Cement Shares Easy

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

There was further nervous unloading to-day in Tata Steel shares and a feeling of pessimism prevailed in the local Share Bazar. Financial Pandits and visionary economists who proclaimed material rise withdrew their support and the market displayed weak tone. Outsiders are selling out their high priced purchases fearing further decline in prices.

CHANGE IN GENERAL SENTIMENT.

At the opening the market displayed steady tone and prices registered small improvement, but higher prices attracted considerable unloading and prices assumed sagging tendency. There was utter absence of any support but shorts were covering at the decline. There is a decided change in the general sentiment, and there are more sellers in the market than buyers.

OFFICIAL WARNING ACTS

The official warning given to Jobbers and operators had desired effect. Extensive speculative interest open to price fluctuations is now being squared up and is expected to keep up the stability of market.

MOVEMENT IN STEELS.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 680 and improved to Rs. 695. At this level there was steady selling which depressed prices to Rs. 647 when scattered short covering resulted in a rally to Rs. 662/8. Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 149 and recovered to Rs. 151. This improvement attracted heavy selling and prices gave way to Rs. 143/8 when the decline was checked by shorts and prices closed at Rs. 145/4. The turnover was moderate and buyers were holding aloof.

WITHDRAWAL OF SUPPORT.

The weakness in steel shares had damping effect on other industrial shares. Bull operators were watching developments and in some cases they were found realising profits with a view to replace at lower levels. Mill shares were easy and Cement shares which displayed firm tone yesterday, suffered to-day owing to withdrawal of professional support.

DECLINE IN TATA POWERS.

Hydro-Electric shares were quiet but Tata Power shares were easy on increased selling. Powers opened steady at Rs. 1720, and improved to Rs. 1725 but at this level there was steady selling by professional operators which depressed prices to Rs. 1665.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

100	Ahm. Ad.	313 12
600	Bom. Cotton	72 8
250	Bombay Dyeing	967 8
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	322 8
100	Central India	398 2
100	Colaba	158 12
100	Coorla	115 0
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	136 4
100	Gokak	228 12
1000	Hindustan	1,385 0
100	Indore	107 8
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatav	86 4
100	Kohinoor	238 12
250	Laxmi	780 9
100	Madhavji	12 8
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1420 0
250	Model	73 12
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	211 4
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	332 8
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2750 0
100	Simplex	106 4
100	Swadeshi	257 0
100	Swan	85 10
25	Tata	20 8
500	Vishnu	1535 0
1000	Western	982 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	107 12
25-50	Central Bank	40 4
500	Imperial Bank	1600 0
125-500	Imp. Cont.	405 0
50-100	India	123 0
5	Union	6 0

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	40 4
70	Gwalior	127 8
160	Indian	427 8
40	Katni Def.	1385 0
100	Katni Ord.	390 0
75	Okha	222 8
10	Punjab	27 4
100	Shahabad	387 8
70	United	81 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 10
15-75	New India	48 8
200	Oriental	4625 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1785 0
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	170 0
100	Bom. Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	13 6
100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	197 8
100	Tata Hydro	179 0
1000	Tata Power	1665 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100	Amr. Patty	122 8
100	C. Province	88 12
100	Dhond Baramati	87 0
100	Gujrat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	94 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 12
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	780 0

MININGS

10	Shivraipur	35 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Bombay Dyeing (977/8) 982, 975, 976, 965, 970, 958, 967
Century (326/4) 327, 321, 322
Central India (403/8), 407/8, 406, 400, 392, 398
Colaba (163/12), 161, 158/12
Kohinoor (241/4) 242, 247, 240, 237, 238
New Great (213/12), 212, 211
Simplex (108/12), 107, 106
Swadeshi (266/4), 268, 261, 258, 253, 257
Bundi (40/4), 41/10, 42, 40/10, 41/4, 40, 41, 40/4
Indian Cement (428/12), 437, 422, 425, 421, 427
Tata Steel Dfd. (668/12), 680, 695, 672, 682, 662, 665, 660, 650, 647, 662
Tata Steel Ord. (147/8), 149, 150/8, 148, 149/8, 147, 146/8, 143/8, 145/8, 145/4
Bombay Steam (317/8)
Bombay Burma (427/8), 432, 428, 431, 420, 418, 422
Tata Hydro (161/14), 183/2, 181/4, 179/6
Andhra (1790), 1805, 1795, 1780, 1785, 1770, 1785
Tata Power (1695), 1720, 1725, 1710, 1690, 1689, 1690, 1660, 1677, 1665
Tram (172/8), 172, 171, 170

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

During the month of January 38,577 tons of ore were mined. 32,400 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,914 tons of Leady Concentrates.

11,940 tons of Lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,541 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—
5,880 tons Refined Lead.
480,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 6054 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 8.2 ounces of Silver, 4.9 per cent Lead, 56 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 800 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 5,573 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 400 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 156 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

30	Tata Steel Defd.	662 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	145 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	213 12
50	Belapur Sugar	287 8
250	Bombay Steam	313 12
125	Bombay Burma	422 8
15	Bombay Burma Contry.	132 8
8sh.	British B. Petrol	3 15
50	Bombay Telephone	118 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	171 4
100	Ind Radio Def.	565 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	515 0
1000	Port Canning	617 8
15	Scindia	12 11
30	Tata Construction	85 8
25	Tata Oil	24 4

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1367 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram.	83 0
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	182 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 0
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	660 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/8
5 per cent 1949/55 Sett 116/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/11

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 100/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/14
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
5 per cent 1939/44 107/8
5 per cent 1940/43 108/14
5 per cent 1935 100/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97 and improved to Rs. 97/6/6 on increased demand following better London advices. Later on there was renewed selling which depressed prices but the tone was fairly steady.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 13.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Feb. sellers 20/7-1/2

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug sellers 21/1-1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 13.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Feb./Mar. sellers 20/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 20/9.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Feb./Mar. sellers 23/9

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
February 1935 ..	..	6.82—03
March 1935 ..	.. 6.78	6.79—02
April 1935 ..	..	6.75—02
May 1935 ..	.. 6.72	6.72—02
June 1935 ..	..	6.69—02
July 1935 ..	..	6.67—01
August 1935	..	6.61—01
September 1935	..	6.57—01
October 1935	..	6.54—01
November 1935	..	6.52—01
December 1935	..	6.51—01
January 1936	..	6.50—01
Middling Spot	..	7.01—07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

F G. F. SAKELLARIDIS :—

March 1935	8.39
May 1935	8.38
July 1935	8.37
October 1935	8.34
November 1935	8.34
F.G.F. Spot	8.73

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 13

BROACH :—

Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.84
Fine (Good Staple)	5.99
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.14

C. P. OOMRA —

Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.85
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	6.00
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.15

BENGAL :—

Good	3.86
Fine	3.96
Superfine	4.06

SCINDE —

Good	3.90
Fine	4.06
Superfine	4.16

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 13.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality 10-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 13.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	86 1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96-1/2
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	115-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	88 1/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	108 1/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-1/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118 1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	116-1/3
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	130-1/2
National Bank of India ..	44-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 13.

	£
Copper Brazier	40-3/4
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	229-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 13

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb, sellers 6-3/8

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Feb. 14.

T. T. on London.—

Previous closing	1.5 15/16
To-day's opening	1.5 15/16
To-day's closing	1.5 15/16

Tone—Steady

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 14.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 February
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.
NEW YORK B. C RATE—
T T 274 1/4
Banks selling T T 272 1/4
Banks buying T T 270
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 556
Banks buying D D 566
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling 53 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 120 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 100 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 15/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 14th inst.
Java/London 7.19 13th inst.
London/Paris 74.03 13th inst.
London/Belgium 20.90 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.08 1/2 13th inst.
London/Italy 57.46 13th inst.
London/Berlin 12.16 13th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 13th inst.
London/New York 4.88 1/16 13th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.22 1/4 13th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-2-2 1/2 12th inst. £7-2-4 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 7/16 12th inst. 24 7/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 9/16 12th inst. 24 9/16 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready Closed 12th inst. 53 7/8 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/8 p.c. 12th inst. 3/8 p.c. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 1/2 p.c. 12th inst. 1/2 p.c. 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 14.

There was fairly good enquiry today in the local market and both silver and gold prices recorded moderate improvement. Shanghai advices were steady while the statement of the U. S. Treasury to maintain Dollar influenced some buying in gold The silver market fluctuated within a narrow range, near month highest being Rs. 61/2 and lowest Rs. 61/15, while the next settlement was steady around Rs. 67/3. The technical position of the market and London market being well liquidated, on any favourable development, prices are likely to improve.

Ready silver	61	14	0
1st settlement	61	0	0
2nd settlement	67	1	0
Ready gold	35	2	3
1st settlement	35	2	9
2nd settlement	35	3	3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb. 13.

March	54.10—20
May	54.40—10
July	55.00

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 13.

Spot silver prices closed unchanged to-day at 53 7/8 cents.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Feb. 13.

SAKELS.—	
March	15.18—14
May	14.34—12
July	15.42—15
ASHMOUNI—	
February	12.99—63
April	13.14—11
June	13.25—11

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Broach A/M. Op. 248 1/2; Highest 248 1/2; Lowest 246 3/4; Closing 247 1/4
Broach J/Aug. Op. 246; Highest 246; Lowest 245; Closing 245 1/4.
Oomra March Op. 224; Highest 224 1/2; Lowest 223 1/2; Closing 223 1/2
Oomra May Op. 223; Highest 223 1/4; Lowest 222 1/2; Closing 222 1/2
Bengal March Op. 144; Highest 144 1/4; Lowest 142 3/4; Closing 142 3/4.
Bengal May Op. 145 3/4; Highest 146 1/4; Lowest 144 3/4; Closing 144 3/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 13 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 5 1/2
Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-8-35) Rs. 26

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 13

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.16
Amsterdam	7.22-1/4
Brussels	20.90
Madrid	35.71
Milan	57.46
Berne	15.08-1/4
Paris	74.03
Prague	116.87
C.T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.88-1/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 14.

The local cotton market again displayed weak tone to-day and there is more inclination to liquidate purchases as prices in the local market being comparatively higher, checked export demand.

Following a small rise of one point in New York cotton futures. The local market opened to-day at Rs. 247/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and prices declined to Rs. 245 on general long liquidation. There was no support and the tone of the market was weak

Later on prices declined to Rs. 244/8. Liverpool market opened at unchanged prices. In the local market there was some short covering which caused some improvement in prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M Rs. 245/12
Broach J/A Rs. 243/12
Oomra March Rs. 222/8
Oomra May Rs. 221/8
Bengal March Rs. 143/4
Bengal May Rs. 144/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P ...	152	148	144	141	
Panjab ...	152	148	144	141	
Rajputana ...	152	148	144	141	
Oomra No. 3	234	231	228	224	...
C P No. 1	250	247	244	240	...
C P No. 2	241	238	235	231	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine ...		163
Bengal Fine ...		151
Bengal F G ...		147
Sindh-Punjab Fine ...		150
Sindh-Punjab F G ...		146
Wardha-Hingt ...		246
Nagpur/Savner ...		247
Pundhurna ...		235
Yeotmal ...		234
Arvi ...		234
Ellichpur ...		231
Amraoti-Berar ...		228
Khamgaon ...	229/31	
Mulkapur ...	226/28	
Khandesh	263	223/25
Jalna/Sailu ...	223/25	
Burwah/Sanavad ...		233
Broach Fine ...		269
Punjab/American ...		292
Punjab/American mix ...		267
Cambodia ...	322	...
Miraj/Sangli	247/257	...
Compta Good	257/267	...
Busoga	382	...
Jinja	379	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay Feb 14

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	1,851	134,722
Central India	1,630	39,195
Barsi and Nagar	769	58,732
Hyderabad Gaorani	910	20,777
Berar	6,416	181,544
Central Provinces	2,178	39,910
Total Oomras	13,754	474,879
Dholera	395	81,922
N W Provinces	359	25,154
Rajputana	151	9,399
Sind-Punjab	1,667	205,516
Broach	3,242	18,450
Coompta and Dharwar	143	29,151
Westerns-Northerns	108	21,663
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevellly and Cambodia	...	28,598
Persian	...	2,188
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	1,556	103,557
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	21,375	1,005,786

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 7th Feb

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	525	161,859
Japan and China	9,450	435,138
Coast Ports	...	9,981
Up-country by Rail	...	85,370
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	15,225
Total	7,975	707,603

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 14th day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B.T.)	April-May	1934-35	July-Aug	1935
10-30	Rs. 253		249	
12-30	Rs 250/8		246/8	
2-30	Rs. 249/8		245/8	
4-30	Rs. 250/12		246/12	
April-May		July-Aug		
Highest	253/8	249/8		
Lowest	248/12	244/12		

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 13

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F.
Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.
Bombay per cwt, "
Karachi per cwt. "

SEEDS

London, Feb. 13.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Feb. sellers £9/5/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/15/0.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £12/2/6

Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Con't) C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £12/10/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. Feb. sellers £12/8/9.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 13

May 0.97 plus 0¼c
July 0.89 7/8 plus 3/4c
September 0.88 1/4 plus 5/8c

ASSURANCE OF DOLLAR STABILITY

Restoration Of Confidence In Cotton But Professionals Quiet

STALEMATE IN LIVERPOOL

Narrow And Dull Sessions

The statement issued by the U. S. Treasury secretary to manage dollar as long as necessary, helped to restore confidence in American markets and less concern is being evinced regarding the outcome of the gold clause decision. Professional operators are still holding aloof.

General sentiment in Liverpool is unsettled by weakness in stocks which is due to such influences as early election fears, big increase in unemployment, troubles in London commodity markets and waning prospect of Budget surplus.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on lower Liverpool advices but reacted later on trade buying and covering by shorts. Depressing effect of foreign selling in the cotton market was nullified by sympathy rally in wheat and stock market.

STABILITY OF DOLLAR.

The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury assured stability of dollar and in his statement said that he is prepared to manage dollar as long as necessary. This statement helped restoration of confidence and there was a marked absence of any selling. Pending the decision of the Supreme Court there was no speculative enthusiasm and all markets fluctuated within a narrow range.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with May 12.36, which was the lowest level for the day. The opening decline was in sympathy with lower Liverpool advices.

TRADE BUYING.

There was a marked absence of any selling and prices advanced 6 points from the opening level on improved trade buying influenced by the statement of the U. S. Treasury Secretary. Prices reacted the highest level for the day at noon when May was quoted 12.42.

SCATTERED SELLING.

In the afternoon session there was scattered long liquidation and prices lost a portion of the improvement attained during the early part of the session. The market closed unchanged to a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at a small rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 3 points at 12.55c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points at 6.72. The market was quiet with small professional business. Later on there was some switching, trade calling and hedge-selling, otherwise the market was quiet. Prices fluctuated with a narrow range of one point only. There was some selling by houses with Japanese connection and it was believed that these sales were hedges against Indian cotton. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points for near months while distinct deliveries declined one point. Middling American spot cotton prices lost 7 points at 7.01d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close March was quoted 5.90, May 5.91 and July 5.92

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton ring was quiet on scattered selling influenced by further decline in Alexandria quotations. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 points and spot cotton prices were reduced 2 points at 8.73. Uppers futures declined 4 to 6 points and spot cotton prices were reduced 4 points at 7.61d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market again ruled easy to-day on tired long liquidation. There was no buying and sakels futures closed at a loss of 12 to 15 points. Ashmouni futures closed 9 to 11 points down.

ATTRACTIVE STRADDLE.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern states:—

The American markets were quiet but steady and less concern is being evinced regarding the outcome of the "Gold Clause" decision.

Though nothing official has been announced there is some possibility that the result may not be declared till the 4th March when the Supreme Court assembles after the recess.

The difference between Egyptian Uppers and Americans in Liverpool has recently narrowed about 25 points and this straddle again looks very attractive.

AUTOMOBILE CONSUMPTION.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"As regards consumption, it will be realized that to-day, a much greater proportion of cotton is consumed by the heavy industries, especially the automobile industry, than was formerly the case when clothing was by far the largest use to which cotton was put. Any recovery, therefore, in the heavy industries of which there are already signs, both in America and Europe, will increase the consumption of Cotton."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (12-37 p.m.)	12.42+01
N. Y. May Lowest (10 a.m.)	12.36—02
Liverpool May Highest (10-1 a.m.)	6.72—02
Liverpool May Lowest (10-15 a.m.)	6.71—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Stalement continues. Sentiment unsettled by weakness stocks which is due to such influences as early election fears, big increase unemployment, London commodity market troubles and waning prospect Budget surplus. Upward movement of trade cycle appears to be arrested and with enterprise stifled by political unsettlements, immediate outlook not favourable.

New York.—Secretary Treasury statement prepared to manage Dollar as long as necessary causing a better feeling. Liquidation well absorbed. Good rains in many sections beneficial.

New York.—Assurance of Dollar stability is helping to restore confidence. Trade demand absorbing very small offers. Think well of buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents.

11-34 a.m.—Considerable selling particularly by the Firm representing Japanese interests believed hedging Indian cotton.

Messrs. Henry Davis Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company:—

"A thoroughly jaded cotton market was somewhat reassured by Secretary of Treasury's statement that trade could look forward to a stable dollar. Confidence a little restored but all markets in general sluggish. Textile trade demand is absorbing very small offerings. We think well of buying Cotton and Rubber. Share market completely discouraged."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Feb 13

March 1935..	12.32
May 1935	12.39+01
July 1935	12.42+03
October 1935	12.30
December 1935	12.38+02
Middling Spot	12.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 13

March 1935..	12.35+03
May 1935	12.41+02
Middling Spot	12.55

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 13

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.30
May 1935	12.38
July 1935	12.39
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.30
May 1935	12.37
July 1935	12.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

LONDON SILVER.

London Feb. 13

Silver—Market steady,

Spot ..	24-7/16
Forward ..	24-9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 13

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/2/4.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb, 13

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1935

BOMBAY'S DEFICIT BUDGET

Restoration Of Salary Cut Partly Responsible

NO RELIEF TO TAX-PAYERS

Increase In Excise Revenue And Police Expenditure

The Budget Estimates for the year 1935-36 presented to the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday by Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, the Finance Member reveal a deficit of two lakhs of rupees.

Estimates For Next Year

According to the Finance Secretary's note, the revenue budget estimates for the next year, excluding the extraordinary revenue from the sale of certain Securities formerly held in various High Court Funds and now transferred to Government, are as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Revenue receipts	Rs. 14,33.3
Expenditure debited to revenue	Rs. 14,62.6
Revenue deficit	Rs. 29.3

True Deficit

The true deficit is 29 lakhs. It is estimated that the sale of the securities mentioned above will yield about 27.3 lakhs, thus reducing the deficit to two lakhs. These figures include 16 lakhs for debt repayment to the Central Government.

In comparison with the budget estimates of the current year, the revenue expenditure estimates for 1935-36 have been increased by the following unavoidable items:—

16 lakhs——debt repayment.
14 lakhs——restoration of the pay cut.
6 lakhs——increase in pension charges.
1 lakh——Karachi Town planning scheme No. 2.

More For Police

Other increases are necessitated by the provision made for the following items:—

1 lakh——Weights and Measures Act.
1 lakh——grant-in-aid to District Local Boards for local public works.
1 lakh——addition to Bombay City Police Force.
2 lakhs——Silver Jubilee celebrations.

together with the following items balanced by equal revenue increases:—

10 lakhs——barrage interest met from additional revenue on barrage canals.
5 lakhs——barrage interest met from land sales.
2 lakhs——petrol tax works.

The above items account for increased expenditure to the extent of 59 lakhs.

Salary Cut Restored

Apart from the extraordinary source of revenue like the sale of the securities, the deficit could have been reduced by 14 lakhs by the continuance of the 5 per cent. salary cut. But merely because the Secretary of State has decided not to reimpose the cut in the salaries of the services under his control on its expiration on 31st March and the Government of India have taken similar action in respect of the Central Services, the Government of Bombay, too, have followed suit regardless of the Presidency's finances. The propriety of foregoing 14 lakhs by restoring the cut but renewing the Finance Act of 1932 and the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act of 1933, calculated to tax the public respectively to the tune of 30 lakhs and 5 lakhs, is expected to be emphatically questioned by the Council.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

RUPEES IN LAKHS

	1934-35	1935-36
Revenue	*14,19*	*14.61*
Expenditure	*14,36*	*14.63*
Deficit	*17*	*2*

In consequence of the full restoration of the salary cut, even the Governor, the Executive Councillors and the Ministers will stop their voluntary surrender of 5 per cent of their salaries.

Call Havoc

As regards the estimated revenue, the estimates of land revenue and irrigation receipts do not take into account the effect on land revenue collections of the cold weather experienced in January last, as "sufficient information was not available when these estimates were framed." The public knew the damage caused to be considerable, but evidently the Government felt that they could afford to restore the salary cut. The universal demand for suspension and remission of land revenue, even apart from the results of the cold wave is a clear indication that the actual land revenue collection will be considerably below the Budget figure and consequently the deficit may not be wiped out.

Increased Excise Revenue

The Excise Revenue for 1935-36 is estimated to be 352 lakhs as against only 336 lakhs of the revised estimate for 1934-35. Such an increased estimate during continuing depression is a curious commentary on official efforts to combat the drink evil.

As regards expenditure, that on police is estimated at 176 lakhs as against 174 lakhs of the revised estimates for 1934-35. But the expenditure for medical relief (transferred) is reduced by Rs. 17,000 and that on education and industries continues to be inadequate though slightly increased.

Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed to be spent on Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Increase in Pension Charges

The Budget reveals a large increase of 6 lakhs in pension charges. These charges have steadily increased from Rs. 77 lakhs in 1930-31 to 123 lakhs estimated for 1935-36. A special examination, we are told, is being made of the more important differences between the Bombay pension rules and those contained in the Civil Service regulations in order to ascertain the reasons for the very large increase in the pension charges paid in India between the years 1920-21 and 1933-34.

Finally, the Budget gives no relief whatsoever to the tax-payer. Any appreciable relief would have made the restoration of the salary cut impossible.

Cold Snap And Revenue

The estimates of land revenue and irrigation receipts, adds the Finance Secretary, do not take into account the effect on land revenue collections of the cold weather experienced in January last, as sufficient information was not available when these estimates were framed.

The Finance Secretary also mentions that these estimates take account of the renewal of the Finance Act, 1932 (30 lakhs) and the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933 (5 lakhs).

Revenue Improvement.

The following note by the Finance Secretary appears about the accounts of 1933-34.

The closing balance of 1933-34 anticipated in the final budget estimates of the current year to be 97 lakhs improved to 114 lakhs as the result of an improvement of 13 lakhs in the revenue account and a net improvement of 4 lakhs under capital and debt heads.

There was a net reduction of 6 lakhs in revenue receipts and a net reduction of 19 lakhs in expenditure debitable to revenue after excluding the assessments of alienated lands less quit rents, barrage land sales, net additional revenue of barrage canals, barrage interest met from revenue, and tobacco tax in Bombay City, as these items balance on both sides of the account.

The chief decrease in revenue was 13 lakhs in the combined land and irrigation revenue of Sind, mainly owing to increased irrigation working expenses, counterbalanced by increased realisation under excise (3 lakhs) forest (2 lakhs), Bombay Development Scheme (92 lakhs), and miscellaneous (2 lakhs).

The reductions in expenditure were spread over many heads, the more important being interest (6 lakhs) due to conversion operations and largely counterbalanced by correspondingly less recoveries (4 lakhs), from Presidency Corporations, civil works (3 lakhs), and pensions (3 lakhs).

Revenue Position In 1934-35

The following note appears about 1934-35.

The current years opening balance was therefore 114 lakhs of which 75 lakhs is the statutory balance in the Famine Relief Fund. The final budget estimates provided for a revenue deficit of 10 lakhs and no provision was made for debt repayment.

The revenue position has been

(Continued on page 6)

BAN ON SWARAJ ASHRAMS

No Prospect Of Properties Being Restored

BOMBAY COUNCIL INTERPELLATIONS

During question time in the Legislative Council on Thursday, Dr. K. M. Dixit representing Surat District asked from the Home Member as to the number and names of properties attached by the Government during the operation of the Ordinances in the Surat District.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member said that the Swaraj Ashram, Patidar Vidyarthi Ashram, the first and second floors of the premises situated in the City survey No. 333, Bardoli Swaraj Ashram and Sarbhon Swaraj Ashram were taken possession of under Section 3 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance 1932.

Asked if any of the properties were returned to the owners after the Congress Organisations were declared lawful the law member replied in the negative.

Asked as to why they had not been restored the Home Member said that they had not been restored because the ban against the Associations which used them had not yet been removed.

Q.—When do Government intend to restore them?

A.—When the ban against the associations which used them has been removed.

Q.—When will the ban be removed?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Why is the ban not removed?

A.—Because these organisations are not connected with the Congress and were formed for unlawful purposes.

ROMAIN ROLAND ACCEPTS

Vice-Presidentship Of Ram Krishna Centenary

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Accepting the vice-presidentship of the Ramkrishna Centenary Celebration Committee, Mr. Romain Roland, the French Savant, writes:

"It is a great honour to be chosen as the Vice-President of the Centenary Celebration Committee. I need not tell you with what fervent love I associate myself with the commemoration of Ramkrishna Paramahansa who was above all at once most individual and most universal.—United Press.

SARDAR PATEL AT DOHAD AND JHALOD

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, Feb. 13.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel fulfils his postponed programme of Panch Mahals by visiting Dohad and Jhalod Talukas on 17th and 18th instant.

He arrives at Dohad on 17th and has a busy programme. The Dohad Municipality passed a resolution, to-day, for presenting an address to him, by a majority.

The Taluka Board will do likewise. The Taluka Samiti is organising grand reception to Sardar.

BHIL SEVA MANDAL

He presides over the annual function of the Bhil Seva Mandal, at Mirakhedi Ashram where Bhils will muster strong. Thakkar Bapa is specially coming here for this purpose.

On the 18th instant he visits Jhalod and after finishing the programme there leaves by Delhi Express the same evening for Surat.

Under Rugby Northern Union rules Featherstone beat Huddersfield by 16 points to 7.

In the Rugby League Cup, first round replay, Bradford lost to York by 2 points to 0.

Governor On Safeguards

THEY WILL HAVE LITTLE MEANING IN PRACTICE

Why Emergency Powers Act Is Maintained

Opening the Winter Session of the Bombay Legislative Council to-day Lord Brabourne reviewed various features of the Administration during the past year.

Referring to the coming reforms His Excellency recalled that during 13 years the over-riding powers of the Governor had never been called into operation.

It was not, therefore, too much to assume that the safeguards need have little meaning in practice if the Constitution were worked in the same spirit of goodwill and co-operation which had characterised the Presidency in the past.

Financial Situation

Starting with our financial situation, said His Excellency, you will recollect that the current year's budget was a balanced one, but that the balance was achieved by continuing for another year retrenchments which we knew it would be impossible to maintain permanently, among these being the emergency cut on salaries and the moratorium of debt repayment. And, almost immediately, it because necessary to destroy the balance of the budget by abolishing the duty of one rupee per bale on Indian cotton imported into Bombay City, an action which has, I believe, proved fully justified.

In framing the budget for the coming year, we have not been unmindful of the desirability of making some extra provision, however modest, for the needs of the Social Service Departments. This has taken the form partly of restoring in some degree the decreased grants, as in the case of the Veterinary Department, and partly of the addition of urgent improvements, as in the case of the Educational and Agricultural Departments, which will come before you in the form of new items. I believe that this slight departure from previous policy will meet with general support.

Emergency Powers

After referring to the restoration of salary cuts and the new motor taxation scheme which His Excellency said had, "for the most part had a favourable reception" he proceeded:—

Turning to matters of law and order it is a matter of satisfaction to us all that, at the dawn of a new constitution, the reputation of the Police and its "esprit de corps" have never before stood so high. It has been decided since your last session to renew the life of the Bombay Emergency Powers Act for the period of one year more. The sole object in doing so has been to maintain the tranquillity which it has been instrumental in restoring, for, while the political situation has continued to be calm, it cannot be said that no possibility of trouble exists, and, in particular, those communist tendencies in certain areas, which have been so subversive of the public good and so harmful to the interests of the labour population, have unfortunately shown a tendency to increase.

Another important feature which has to be recorded is the adoption of the principal recommendation of the Committee of Enquiry into the case of destitute children and young offenders, namely, the co-ordination of all the organizations dealing with juvenile delinquency under the control of a new branch termed the Juvenile Branch.

Industrial Situation

The industrial situation appears to be better than we had dared to hope for twelve months ago. Although the Trades Conciliation Act which you passed during last August Session, has not so far been employed for the settlement of any particular strike, its existence has without doubt had the most beneficent effect on the relations between labour and its employers. Indeed I may say that the passing of this Act together with the appointment of a Labour Officer in Bombay City, which was made with your knowledge and approval, has marked the beginning of a new era in the history of labour in this country.

You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that the Labour Officer has justified his appointment and has been successful not only in establishing close touch with the mill-hands of Bombay City but in getting numerous grievances redressed and thus preventing strikes. The very history of the recent strike in Ahmedabad, and the speedy manner in which it was settled, have also served to draw attention to the healthy advantages of an efficient labour organization and friendly relations between labour and capital.

In tht Presidency excluding Sind, the prospects of a season above the average—for the deficiency of rainfall in August and

(Continued on page 6).

GOVERNOR OPENS SESSION

Ahmedabad Millowners Send Representative After 5 Years' Boycott

The Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Council opened at the Council Hall at 2 p.m. yesterday with Mr. A. M. K. Dhalvi in the chair.

The swearing in of new members included Mr. Shankarlal Benselal the representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association which has sent its representative after five years' of council boycott.

The others were nominated members.

During the question hour, when the President allowed ten minutes, one of the questions raised dealt with the assignment of the confiscation of property by the Government in the Surat District. The House, then, adjourned to meet His Excellency, the Governor.

Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, drove in state to the Council Chamber and delivered his address which is reported in another column.

The visitors' and the Presidents' galleries were crowded. After the departure of His Excellency, the Finance Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper, delivered his budget speech.

After the Finance Member's speech, the President adjourned the House till 2 p.m. on Friday when the J.P.C. report will be taken up for discussion.

EMERGENCY LAWS WON'T GO

Despite Decline In Terrosist Crime In Bengal

HUGE TOLL OF DETENUS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the Home Member stated that the total number of persons under restraint under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1930 and Regulation III of 1818 is 2,509 and 18 respectively, including 29 women. Of this total 203 are imprisoned in Bengal jails, 20 in jails outside Bengal, 678 interned in Bengal villages, 155 home-interned, 974 confined in detention camps in Bengal and 497 detained in detention camps outside Bengal.

Replying to another question, the Home Member stated that terrorist crimes of serious nature have decreased.

While admitting that public opinion in respect of these crimes had in recent months assumed a more healthy tone, the Home Member opined that the Government are not yet in a position to decide the extent to which this change of public opinion had contribute to the decrease of crimes. Consequently the Government were not considering the desirability of repealing the emergency legislations.

The Home member laid on the table a statement showing more important terrorist crimes, according to which the year 1934 records two murders, 3 attempted murders, 8 dacoities and robberies and one bomb throwing.—United Press.

MR. WHITLY LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

Patna Gives Hearty Send Off To Acting Governor

PATNA, February 14.

A hearty send off was given to Mr. J. T. Whitly, who on retiring as Acting Governor of Bihar and Orissa, left yesterday night for Calcutta 'en route' to Rangoon.

Mr. Whitly was garlanded and a large number of his friends were present at the station to wish him "Bon Voyage" and "Good Bye" including the Hon. Mr. Nirsu Narayan Sinha, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hubback, Sir Courtney Terrell, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Hon. Aziz, Maharaja Bahadur of Hathwa, Raja Bahadur of Amawa, Mr. and Mrs. Russel, Sir Stewart and Lady Macpherson. After a short stay at Rangoon, where he will be the guest of Sir Hugh Stephenson he proceeds to Johore, Malay States, and then visits his family estate in Australia.

He is expected to arrive in London in July next. Interviewed by the "Associated Press" Mr. Whitly said that he wished India well, the country which he served for 35 years and where he has made many friends.—A.P.

Momins To Enrol 40 Lakh Members

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Momin's Conference held on the 9th and 10th instant at Atala, Allahabad. Large number of members of the Working Committee were present from all parts of India. Among other items the Committee accepted the new constitution of the Conference and selected persons to organize different provinces.

The next meeting of the Working Committee has been invited by Ferozabad during the Easter holidays where the Provincial Conference meets. A deputation will visit Oudh, U.P. Nagpur, Bombay, Ahmedabad and other parts of India to collect funds and to enrol 40 lakhs of members.

A mass meeting was also held at Atala.

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